Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

THE principles of Lee and Jackson are on trial, but for the last time. The November election will dispose of them effectually.

BUSINESS men have at last realized that Democratic victory means ruin. This is now the issue on which the industries now fight the Presidential canvass.

THE census returns from some of the localities in South Carolina show an increase of one hundred and fifty per cent. in population during the last decade, while nearly all the names mentioned are set down as natives of the State. Such returns bear upon their face the evidence of fraud.

THE Philadelphia *Press* thus shows what the three parties have secured in Maine:

Republicans,	The Legislature.	
	The U. S. Senate.	
	Three Congressmen.	
Greenbackers,	The Governor.	
	Two Congressmen.	
Democrats, . . .	0000000000	

It's a cipher party anyhow.

REMEMBER, Union soldiers, that Beltzhoover, a Democratic Congressman, positively asserted last spring in a letter that "with the present Democratic House pension bills do not have much favor," and added that "the Rebel General who is at the head of the Pension Committee in the Senate is still more averse to allowing any such bills to pass."

GENERAL GRANT thinks that a Democratic defeat this fall will break up the Democratic party as at present organized. This furnishes a good reason for the defeat. We have no doubt that such a defeat would be the end of the solid South, since it would teach Southern Democrats that they cannot acquire the control of this Government upon their own present theory of solidity.

THERE were 195 Democrats in the last Congress. Of these, 70 had been Confederate soldiers, 11 were Confederate office holders, and 16 others private Secessionists; making 97 ex-rebels now in Congress. Of the Northern Democrats, 33 were Copperheads, and 65 more or less disloyal. Total disloyal element, 130; total loyal element, 65. This exhibit shows which section of the Democratic party holds the offices, and has the support of the Democratic politicians.

A DEMOCRATIC farmer remarked, after a political discussion with his Republican neighbor, the other day: "Well, I don't know what we'll do if the Republicans carry the election this fall. We can't git a man now to do a day's work for less than a dollar, and if Garfield gits in it'll be worse yit." The workingman's interests are with the Republican party, there's no disputing that fact, but not more so than the farmer's, as it has always guarded well the interests of all the people, and will continue to do so.

WHAT does it mean that Hancock refuses to put himself on record, either in public or private, against the payment of rebel claims? What does it mean that the Solid South in Congress voted as one man against a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment forbidding the payment of rebel claims? What does it mean that over one billion dollars of these claims have been filed for payment? The doughface says it means "rubbish," and thinks it is shocking, positively shocking, to mention the subject. So does the Northern Democrat. Senator Edmunds, speaking for Northern Republicans and taxpayers, says it means that the claims will be paid, and that there is no constitutional bar to their payment. Will the North look at the record, and decide whether that agrees with the doughfaces and Democrats, or with Senator Edmunds and the Republicans?

A Democratic Charge Answered.

An esteemed Democrat said to the writer a few days ago: "The Republican party is the party of hate; the party of revenge. I would not strike a fallen foe, and therefore I am against the Republican party. I would bury the bloody shirt forever." Now we ask, with all the facts of history for the last twenty years before us, is the Republican party the party of hate or revenge? Is it responsible for another exhibition of the bloody shirt in this campaign? Was it the spirit of hate that led Horace Greeley to put his name upon the bail bond of Jefferson Davis at the close of the war; that led General Grant to exclaim, "Let us have peace;" that led Rutherford B. Hayes, upon the entry of the last Southern State in the Union, to exclaim, "The war is over at last;" that led thousands of loyal Republicans to join the Liberal movement in 1872, and would have made that movement overwhelmingly successful had not the hateful visage of the old Southern bourbon Democratic organization too soon made its appearance behind it, controlling and directing it? Was it the spirit of hate that gave energy to the Democratic tidal wave in 1874, and that inspired the reconciliation policy of President Hayes in 1877? Was it the spirit of hate that inspired the Republican party with a magnanimity never before witnessed on this planet, and led that organization after a successful war to clothe their conquered opponents with all the rights that free citizenship Republicans themselves enjoyed? Is it the spirit of hate that extends to Confederates in the North a generous and hospitable welcome, socially and politically, while Union men at the South are insulted and degraded in every possible manner? The man who says the Republican party of the North is inspired by hatred of the South lies in the face of all history for the last twenty years. There has not been a day since the war closed when every profession of loyalty on the part of representative Southern men has not been hailed with delight by Northern Republicans.

There has not been a day since the war closed that the controlling element of the Republican party at the North has not been eager to bury with the bloody shirt every issue of the war, and consign them to eternal oblivion, and to shift the battle ground to the living issues of the present and the future. Is the Republican party responsible for the failure to do this? In 1861 there was an appeal to the sword to decide certain questions. The Republican party with their Northern Democratic allies was arrayed on one side and the Southern Democratic party with their Northern copperhead allies on the other. It was then so understood, and the precedents in all similar appeals among the nations of the earth since the world began, required that the decision should be final and eternal. The tribunal to which both sides appealed decided in favor of the North, and all christendom adjudged the decision right and just. It was sealed with the best blood and treasure of the nation, and each and every confederate soldier gave his solemn pledge of honor that it should stand forever. Surely the North has a right to expect that the decision shall stand; surely the Republican party of the North has a right to demand that it shall stand; but it is a stubborn fact that the only issues of the Democratic party for twenty years are the questions of the war. That party for twenty years has stubbornly contested upon the political field every inch of ground which was won from Confederate soldiers at the point of the sword upon the bloody field of battle. If these principles were worth the best blood and treasure of the nation, surely they are still worth defending after they are won. For to-day, throughout the length and breadth of the land every voice that is raised in behalf of the Democratic party, speaks directly or by implication, in antagonism to that dread decision of the sword and its logical results, which every Confederate soldier swore should stand eternal. If the bloody shirt has not been buried it is because the voice of divine justice is more imperious than any individual impulse, however laudable and generous its motive. It is because the great wrong which the dominant element at the South has perpetrated and seeks to make permanent, forces itself to the front and dwarfs all minor questions of party policy.

The Republican party in convention at Chicago sought with sufficient emphasis and clearness to force the fight upon questions of finance and political economy. It challenged criticism upon its policy of resumption; on its policy of internal improvements, by which it has sought to develop the latent resources of the country; on its tariff policy, by which it has handicapped foreign competition and secured an unparralelled immigration of skilled labor from abroad. On the whole line of Republican policy the Republican party was anxious, eager to force the fight. The Democrats declined the challenge, and thorugh their orators reviewed the old conflicts on the reconstruction policy of the Republican party, their leaders giving to Hancock the defiant pledge of a "Solid South." If the bloody shirt is not buried it is because Wade Hampton tears it from the grave, when he so frankly declares that the Democratic party is fighting for the same principles Confederates died to win; when Joe Blackburn declares that every vestige of war legislation shall be wiped from the statute books of the nation; when with Landers every Southern Bourbon and every other Northern copperhead declares that the compact, sealed with the best blood of the nation, shall be torn open and the Government revolutionized backwards for twenty years where it was in 1861.

The old complaint of "bayonet rule" has died out. There is no longer a pretext of "oppression" in any Southern State. It is only fifteen years since the war closed, and to-day every State at the South is absolutely under the control of the men who rebelled against the Union, and in the National Senate and House of Representatives, they held undisputed sway. This is the prostrate foe whom the Republican party is still striking while he is on his back. If the Republican party is animated by a spirit of relentless hate, such a manifestation is surely not shown in the present situation. The French Republic nine years ago shot more than 20,000 rebels after an unsuccessful three months' revolt; England and all other nations of the old and new world as for that matter, except our own, has never failed to punish even caricatures of rebellion with the death penalty or imprisonment for life. After the suppression of the most gigantic and inexcusable rebellion known in modern history, not one person suffered the death penalty or imprisonment for life. Does this indicate a spirit of malignant hate? Surely the control of Congress to-day by the late Confederates is an emphatic answer to this question in the negative.

We appeal to every loyal Northern Democrat; to every loyal national and to every independent voter to answer the same question. What does a Solid South mean? Ponder this well and then answer it fairly and truthfully. Could the South have become solid except through the liberality and magnanimity of the Republican party? Could it be kept solid except through a spirit of hatred to the questions supposed to have been settled by the war, aided by the grossest outrages against citizenship and the purity of the ballot box? We have already argued the question much farther than we intended, and perhaps much farther than was necessary, but as the Democrats at the present time, for the want of something better, are making it a pre-eminent issue, we must plead this as our excuse. All the events of the day, every utterance from Southern bourbon and Northern copperhead leaders and newspapers, and the eternal truth of history for the last twenty years, furnish overwhelming proof in favor of the position we have assumed above.

The Purposes of the Republican Party.

Senator Conkling, in concluding his great speech, delivered before an audience of over eight thousand persons, in the Academy of Music, New York City, a few days since, concluded as follows:

"Upon its record and its candidates the Republican party asks the country's approval and stands ready to avow its purposes for the future. It proposes to rebuild our commercial marine, driven from the sea by Confederate crusers, aided and abetted by foreign hostility. It proposes to foster labor, industry and enterprise. It proposes to stand for education, humanity and progress. It proposes to administer the government honestly, to preserve amity with all the world, observing our own obligations with others and seeing that others observe theirs with us, to protect every citizen of whatever color in his rights and equality before the law, including his right to vote and to be counted, to uphold the public credit and the sanctity of engagements; and by doing these things the Republican party proposes to insure to industry, humanity and civilization in America the amplest welcome and the safest home.

The record of the party in the past is the assurance it gives for the future. And it is upon this that the business interests of the country mean to rely. Business men cannot again be humbugged by the cry of Polk, dollars, and the tariff of 42, which tariff, although pledged to its support, the Democratic party by the casting vote of that same dollar wiped out of existence, and for twenty years stopped the wheels of industry of the whole country. For twenty years, following the broken pledges of the Democratic party, the history of the iron interests of our country was one of bankruptcy and ruin, and our industries cannot afford to, and will not trust to any pledges of that party again.

When that sagacious and clear-headed business man, Mr. Carnegie, was entering into the large ore contracts, which he conducted recently in our town, he stated distinctly that if he did not believe that Garfield would be elected President, he would not have signed them, and to prove his distrust of the Democratic party, he stated further that should Hancock be elected, he would not pay fifty cents on the dollar of the price stated in his optional contract to take a further quantity. His convictions are the result of experience.

THE following extract from a speech delivered by Gen. Garfield at Toledo, O., Oct. 1, 1879, on the occasion of the reunion of the survivors of the Southern prisons, handed us by a friend, is good reading just at this time, exhibiting as it does the noble and manly nature of the great statesman who gave utterance to it:

Finally, and in conclusion, I am willing, for one—and I think I speak for thousands of others—I am willing to see all the bitterness of the late war buried in the graves of our dead. [Applause.] I would be willing that we should imitate the condescending, loving kindness of Him who planted the green grass on the battle-field and let the fresh flowers bloom on all graves alike. I would clasp hands with those who fought against us, make them my brethren and forgive all the past, only on one supreme condition: that it be admitted in practice, acknowledged in theory, that the cause for which we fought and you suffered was and is and forever more will be right, eternally right. That the cause for which they fought was and forever will be the cause of treason and wrong. [Prolonged applause.] Until that is acknowledged my hand shall never grasp any rebel's hand across any chasm, however small. [Great applause and cheers.]

Democratic Ways that are Dark.

When Democrats ask soldiers to vote for Hancock it is well for them first to look back and see if the party is worthy the vote of a Union soldier. Let us look at the party's record in Congress the past year or so. On the 20th of May, 1880, a resolution was adopted in the House, giving a preference to honorably discharged Union soldiers in making appointments upon the police force of Washington city. The vote stood in favor of it, 75 Republicans, 6 Greenbackers, and 14 Democrats, 95 in all. Against it, 46 Confederates, and 20 Northern Democrats. On the 17th of April, 1878, Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution in the Senate that Union soldiers be not discharged from the employ of the Senate except for cause. The resolution was not adopted, every Democrat voting against it and every Republican for it. On the 25th of February, 1880, a bill was offered in the Senate to allow a Maryland rebel to receive a commission in the army. Mr. Garland, of Kentucky, moved as a substitute that the law which prohibits the appointment of rebel soldiers, sailors and office holders to positions in the army should be repealed. The vote on the repeal stood, every Democrat for it, every Republican against it. Comment is unnecessary. There is more evidence than the Democrats care to have ventilated, to show that the Democratic party is the enemy of the Union soldier.

IT now turns out that immense frauds have been perpetrated upon the Post Office Department by the Democratic Congressional Committee. The law is that only speeches and debates published in the Legislative Record can receive the Congressional frank. But despite the plainness of this law, thousands of documents have been sent free that were never thought of in Congress. The explanation of the fraudulent use of the franking privilege by the managers of the Committee is very thin. They adopt the old dodge of putting it on "the boys," or that it was a "mistake." A few of the documents sent out by these fraudulent methods are: "History of a Carpet-bag Government," "The Civil Record of Major General Hancock," "The Great Steal," "Democratic Economy (?) and Republican Extravagance." Such trash as this, and much more, is being sent out to convert votes to Democracy.

IN 1868 John W. Forney did not think of Hancock as he does now. Then he wrote of him in this wise: "Hancock, a Johnson General, assumes command in the Fifth Military District—Louisiana—and forthwith *down go the colors of the Nation*. A loyal meeting in Texas was assaulted by a mob of defiant traitors and dispersed by violence. The leaders of this mob, when arrested by some honest officer, who forgot the new 'policy' which now reigns at New Orleans, *are released by Hancock*, for that is virtually what his order amounted to, set at large by a Brigadier General of the United States army, a man uniformed in blue. Alas for the loyal men of Texas, with Sheridan a thousand miles away!"

A GENTLEMAN in Toledo, Ohio, Saturday, received a letter from a friend in Vicksburg who was a resident in New Orleans at the time General Hancock was in command of the latter city. He incloses a copy of a note sent by Gen. Beauregard to Gen. Hancock in reply to an invitation from the latter to dinner. The note ran thus:

GENERAL H.—Please don't humble me by those flags. I'll come and see you, but first remove them.

The flags were accordingly ordered down, and Beauregard dined with General Hancock, who was thus guilty of an open insult to the flag to soothe the irritated nerves of an unrepentant Rebel.

The divinity of charity consists in relieving a man's needs before they are forced upon one.

Grave Robbers.

Meade is dead, and now Democratic papers are trying to make the country believe that Hancock was the hero of Gettsburg, whereas for seventeen years the old Army of the Potomac and the Nation have been laboring under a delusion which it has been left for the Democrats of the North and the Confederates of the South to dispel by declaring that it was not Meade who defeated Lee at Gettysburg but Hancock, their candidate for the Presidency. One of these sheets goes so far as to assert that Meade would acknowledge this *if he were alive*. That "if" is very convenient. General Meade was a man and a soldier who would have scorned to accept of winning a battle that did not justly belong to him, and would have placed it where it was deserved. He lived for nine years after Gettysburg, and Hancock's friends had it in their power to compel General Meade to do justice to his old companion in arms. But they never dreamed of putting forward such a claim until now.

Eight years have elapsed since Meade's death and during all that time the Democracy of the country never once thought of tearing the chaplet of victory from the brow of the dead hero to place them upon another until they found it expedient to nominate him for President. Then it became necessary to do a deed as contemptible and infamous as that of the body-snatcher who rifles a grave and clutches the coin paid for the corpse with an eager and miserly grasp. General Hancock's record as a soldier of the Union does not require that the laurels of his commander-in-chief shall be stripped from his name and fame to be placed upon his own head and the officious actions of his friends can scarcely fail to meet with his indignant disapprobation. The campaign has thus early opened on the part of the Confederate Democracy in the wilful spirit of misrepresentation and naked, unblushing falsehood, and the general will discover at a day not far distant that he has fallen into the hands of the Philistines.

They Want a "Change."

Tammany wants a 'change.'
The ex-Rebels want a 'change.'
The Ku Klux want a 'change.'
Pirate Garcelon wants a 'change.'
Dennis Kearney wants a 'change.'
The Repudiators want a 'change.'
The bounty jumpers want a 'change.'
The obstructionists in Congress want a 'change.'
The men who fired on Fort Sumter want a 'change.'
The men who declared the war a failure want a 'change.'
The men who were traitors in 1861 want a 'change.'
The men who have Southern claims want a 'change.'
The men who set fire to the City Hall want a 'change.'
The frauds North, East, South and West want a 'change.'
The men who want to rob the Government want a 'change.'
The men who tried to steal the State of Maine want a 'change.'
The men who committed the atrocities at Andersonville want a 'change.'
The men who want to pauperize American mechanics want a 'change.'
The men who engaged in fighting the resumption of specie payments want a 'change.'
The men who put the rights of States above the Federal Government want a 'change,'
The plunderers, blatherskites and agitators, who revel and thrive in the prevalence of bad times, want a 'change.'

IN speaking of the result of the campaign, Assistant Postmaster-General Tyler says: "Not for a moment do the Republicans think there is the slightest doubt that the electoral vote of Maine will be cast for Garfield. We have been over-confident, and, therefore, careless. There need be no fear about the energy of the Republican management from this time forth. We have every reason to feel encouraged."

This year's export of cotton-seed oil is estimated at 120,000 barrels. It now brings forty two cents a gallon in the foreign market and finds a quick substitute for olive oi

Poetry.

Work and Wait.

A husbandman who many years
Had plowed his fields and sown in tears,
Grew weary with his doubts and fears.

"I toil in vain! These rocks and sands
Will yield no harvest to my hands;
The best seeds rot in barren lands.

My drooping vine is withering;
No promised grapes its blossoms bring;
No birds among its branches sing.

My flock is dying on the plain;
The heavens are brass—they yield no rain;
The earth is iron—I toil in vain!'

While yet he spake a breath had stirred
His drooping vine, like wing of bird,
And from its leaves a voice he heard:

"The germs and fruit of life must be
Forever hid in mystery,
Yet none can toil in vain for Me.

A mightier hand, more skilled than thine,
Must hang the cluster on the vine,
And make the fields with harvest shine.

Man can but work; God can create;
But they who work, and watch, and wait,
Have their reward, though it come late.

Look up to heaven! behold and hear
The clouds and thunderings in thine ear—
An answer to thy doubt and fear."

He looked, and lo; a cloud-draped car,
With trailing smoke and flames afar,
Was rushing to a distant star.

And every thirsty flock and plain
Was rising up to meet the rain
That came to clothe the fields with grain.

And on the clouds he saw again
The covenant of God with men,
Rewritten with his rainbow pen:

"Seed-time and harvest shall not fail,
And though the gates of hell assail,
My truth and promise shall prevail."

SING a song of shot-guns,
Pocket full of knives,
Four-and-twenty black men,
Running for their lives;
When the polls are open,
Shut the nigger's mouth.
Isn't that a bully way
To make a solid South?
Northern sympathizers
Making speeches chaffy!
Major General Hancock
Eating rebel taffy;
English in a quandary
How to save his dollars!
Along comes a solid South
And fits them all with collars.

Our Story Teller.

A Prayer in Gold.

BY B. H. N.

Bessie White is looking her sweetest to-night, in her pure white princess dress, and all who see her happy face feel benefited, just as one instinctively feels freer and fresher out in the morning air watching the sun rise.

Bessie, her friend Lucy Carnes, and two cousins, Nettie and Mary Harrison, have come out from the Institute this evening to be present at a birthday party her aunt Rose White had prepared for her.

As her birthday luckily happened on Friday this year, it was arranged that the girls remain out until Monday morning, croqueting, fishing and enjoying themselves generally, as school-girls are sure to do on every opportunity that presents itself. And Lucy, as she arranged a cluster of white jassamine in Bessie's hair, asked her what she would wager that Allan Truewhit did not make her a birthday present that evening.

'O. Allan has forgotten all about me since he has been away to C—— fitting himself for his important life-work.'

'He asked papa about you at the Presbytery, anyhow,' put in Nettie Harrison.

The voices below warned the young ladies that they must quit their 'finishing touches' and make their appearance in the pleasant little parlor at Whitehall.

Bessie was seventeen to-night, and as beautiful as Hebe, Allan Truewhit thought, as he advanced to greet her. Bessie smiled and tried to appear at ease as he led her to a seat.

'A happy day to you, Miss Bessie, and may all your days be as cloudless and joycrowned,' he said.

'Thank you; but would you have me anticipate so impossible a future?'

'Impossible it may be, but the wish is none the less the true sentiment of my heart.'

Later and a number of the ladies and gentlemen were out on the lawn in the moonlight playing croquet. Bessie was detained on the step at the portico by Allan, and he was saying:

'I have brought my little schoolgirl friend a birthday gift,' and he placed a plain gold ring on her finger. You accept, do you not, my friendship's offering?'

'I cannot refuse a gift in the sacred name of friendship,' she said, looking annoyed, for she knew how Lucy would tease her.

The grounds of Mrs. White presented a most charming scene of gayety and pleasure until a late hour. Some were occupied promenading, while others kept up the game out under the locusts. The girls from the Institute entertained the guests with a number of songs and instrumental pieces on the piano in the brilliantly lighted parlor.

'Even worse than I thought,' was Lucy's exclamation when they were left alone in the parlor after the last of the guests had said 'good night.'

'Do let me see it, Bess,' said Mary, catching Bessie's hand.

Lucy came to her assistance and they succeeded in slipping the ring from Bessie's finger. Holding it up to the light a moment Lucy cried out:

'A prayer in gold; how very fine!'

Bessie, quick as thought, caught it from her and read, beautifully engraved within the circlet:

'A. T. to E. W. God bless you.'

The girls had a 'run' on Bessie now, and they used their advantage mercilessly.

'God bless you,' were Lucy's first words on springing out of bed next morning, as fresh as light, and all eagerness for the anticipated ride that had been planned by Harvey Cross the night before for their especial benefit.

'God bless you,' cried out Nettie, as she and Will Derden started off on a race down the road, leaving Bessie and Allan slowly and civilly mounting.

'God bless you,' whispered Mary, as she knelt down by Bessie, kissing her good night, and dropped off to sleep after the day's frolic and fun were over.

'Bess, I wish all your days were birthdays,' Nettie said, as they were rambling along in the early light of the next Monday morning toward their school and their duties.

'And all preachers' prayers were in gold,' said Lucy, as she looked at Bessie's hand.

'You are as cross as you can be, Lucy, because Allan likes me,' said Bessie.

'Not as Cross as she will be, if all signs are true,' was Nettie's pun, at which they all laugbed; even Lucy herself was pleased.

Mrs. White extracted a promise from the girls that they would come out vacation and spend a couple of weeks at Whitehall, which they did, much to the gratification of Harvey Cross, who was Lucy's constant (?) attendant. But Allan had been called to a distant church, and Bessie did not even hear from him in a long while. * * *

The next year was a sad one to Bessie, the saddest she had ever known. It was the year in which she expected to finish her course of instruction at the dear old Institute, and enter the eharmed circle of society, drinking deeply and eagerly of its joys. But instead of this she was taught the bitter lesson of sorrow.

The week before her birthday came again, her dear father suddenly died, and as she wept in bitter anguish and bereavement, her bright dreams and hopes all crushed in an hour by this unexpected blow, she looked at her friend's beautiful gift and felt that of all living she was the most unblest. The new white tarleton dress she was to have worn at commencement was folded away, and a trailing black robe worn instead. And the day she had anticipated spending at commencement exercises, she spent alone and uncomfortably desolate in her own room at home until late in the evening, when she made her way to the newly-made mound in the cemetery.

'None of 'em are thinking of me to-night,' she said to herself, as she arose from prayer beside her father's grave. 'Their flowers are all fresh and fragrant and beautiful.'

She was thinking of the throng of blissfully happy creatures at the old Institute. The stars had looked down in pity on her, mirrored themselves in her upturned eyes. As she turned to go away, she saw a figure approaching, which caused her to start with terror. At this moment she heard Allan's well-known voice saying:

'Bessie'

O, the wealth of tenderness and love he managed to compress in that little name!

'God bless you,' said Bessie, involuntarily.

'Then you have not forgotten me, darling,' he said, as he led her away. 'I came to be present at Commencement, hoping and dreaming for weeks of how beautiful my little friend would look to-night under the lights surrounded by gloriously lovely human blossoms. I had not learned of your sad bereavements until my arrival this evening, and I came at once to seek you.'

'You are very kind indeed, my friend,' Bessie said with a trembling voice.

'I am very happy to know you believe thus, and may I tell you the fairest, loveliest form I have ever seen was kneeling in prayer beside a father's grave? Our Father chastens whom he loves, darling, and knowing this, and because I love you so dearly, I would rather find you thus than to have found you crowned by earth's fairest, sweetest joys and success.'

Soothing as sleep to the weary, grateful as sight to the blind, were the tender, consoling words of the young minister to the grieving girl. She felt all regret at being crossed in her wish to be with the girls vanish in an instant, and leaning trustfully on his arm, she made her way back home.

When Nettie and Mary came next day to express their sympathetic regrets, she met them with a look of peace they had not expected to see.

Before Bessie's next birthday came Allan had stood with her among many friends responding to the marital rite and he whispered softly for her ear alone 'God bless you,' as the minister said 'Amen.'

A darkey came to a Galveston justice of the peace and asked for a warrant for the arrest of Jim Webster.

What's he done?

He stole my chickens; dar's de fedders in his yard.

How do you know those feathers belonged to your chickens?

I kin prove it by Colonel Jones, but I doesen't like to have him brong inter court, case he is so modest like.

What's the matter with Colonel Jones?

Nothing, boss, but to tell de troof, eber since I stole his chickens I loses all confidence in de man as soon as he looks me square in de face.

They Can't Help It

There is limit beyond which the housewife who has eagerly plunged into the canning and preserving season cannot go. There are only 1,500 known methods of putting up peaches. It may take her some time to get to the last one, but she'll reach it in time. The latest estimate places the number of fruit jars on sale in this country at 30,000,000. No housewife can secure more than her proportion of these. After she has asked her husband 78 consecutive times to "Send up another dozen of those cans," there must come a lull. She may then demand her share of the crocks and jars and jelly tumblers of this great and growing country, but winter is only three months away. By and by there will come an end to this asking for "another 20 pounds of that kind of sugar." The stock on hand in this country will not allow any family to consume over 200 pounds in putting up preserves. The woman who goes beyond that must do so at her peril. When the average husband feels a thrill of exaltation as he realizes that plums are played, he must not be plunged into despair to learn that peaches will go down to fifty cents before the last of the crop is in, and that pears were never known to be so plenty. No cellar can hold more than it can. After the jugs and jars and cans and pitchers are stacked from floor to joist, the wife has either got to lay off her big apron and quit or else rent space from the neighbors, and the chances will be that they have none to spare. Then she'll begin on tomato pickles and catsup, jump to cucumbers—slide off on apple butter—work up a bushel of quinces—boil down a barrel of cider, and then sit down and give up the unequal struggle. That is she'll suddenly remember that every can and jar and jug must be lifted up or taken down and opened and heated over, and if perchance she finishes the job before spring the mince pie season will serve to keep the house stirred up. They were born that way, and men must suffer and endure. —*Detroit Free Press.*

This is what a Veteran Soldier Writes.

I support Garfield

First—Because he is the nominee of the party whose principles harmonize with the feelings which actuated me in enlisting in 1861.

Second—Because he represents the party that stood by the Old Flag and saved the Union.

Third—Because he represents the party that gave to the world Abraham Lincoln.

Fourth—Because his party is, and always has been, the real friend of Workingmen.

Fifth—Because it was not one of his party who put a bullet through my best shoulder in 1862.

Sixth—Because it was not a Republican who murdered the noblest man of the Nineteenth Century.

Seventh—Because the men who murdered Judge Chrisholm and son, and shot his daughter, are his bitterest enemies, and firm supporters of Hancock.

Eighth—Because it was the same contemptible bullies who killed Horton in New Orleans.

Ninth—Because he does not represent the party that burns Churches and School Houses, muders and whips teachers, and destroys the property and often the lives of respectable whites for asserting their rights at the polls.

Tenth—Because he will be elected by the party that, despite every possible obstacle thrown in its way by Democrats, has restored the Country to prosperity, revived its energies and placed it on a more solid financial basis than ever it stood before.

A Fable of 1880.

'I want a change,' bleated a silly sheep—'I have been left now for several years to good shelter, rich pasterage by day and an unmolested fold at night. I have no excitement of midnight marauders. I miss the hungry wolf that used to prowl about and worry the lambs. The wolf told me to-day, as he came near me, dressed in a nice woolen suit of gray homespun, that I needed a change—and the wolf is, I know, very smart. He ought to know. He told me that 'I needed a change for my own sake and for the lambs' sake.' I asked him whether 'wasn't best to let well enough alone?' At this he showed his milk-white teeth, with a bit of pink lamb hanging down out of one corner of his mouth, and smiled—likewise I thought it was a smile. You can't always tell when a wolf smiles. It looks like a grin. 'Oh,' he replied, 'don't believe such nonsense. It is a Republican lie to lull you into a false security. I tell you seriously, you need a change.' The wolf came nearer; and there was a change. The sheep disappeared inside the wolf. She got just the change some of the silly Democrats are asking for.

Russell Beardsley of North Lansing, Tompkins county, N. Y., has served longer as Postmaster than any other person in the United States. He was appointed to the office by President John Quincy Adams in 1825 and has held it ever since.

HANCOCK made a "glorious mistake," and will thereby help on a "pure and efficient administration of our public affairs" by making the election of Garfield sure.

WANTED, by the National Democratic Committee, 250 able-bodied, large-handed men, to act as mouth-holders.

Local Small Talk.

—Take in your plants.

—Taxes must be paid by October 2d to insure a vote.

—Overcoats are beginning to appear on the streets.

—All the hotels in town seem to be doing a good business.

—Workmen are still engaged at repairing the railroad below town.

—The advance guard of the Salvation army has reached Harrisburg.

—Politeness, it is said, pays large dividends, and yet how very few there are who hold stock.

—Mr. James McCafferty is now measuring calico at Guggenheimer's store. Jim makes an excellent clerk.

—Cambria county Greenbackers have indorsed T. P. Ryder, publisher of the Altoona *Advance*, for Congress.

—And now the anxious candidate will call around to shake hands and inquire after the health of your family.

—Mr. David Dressler, one of Clearfield county's prominent citizens, recently had his nose bitten off by a vicious horse.

—Essington's axe works at Milesburg are running full blast at present turning out from twelve to fourteen dozen axes daily of a superior quality

—A new town to be called Minersville is being laid out near Philipsburg. Several new mines recently opened on Loop run is the cause of this new enterprise.

—James Fulton and James Miller, of Valentines' works, have between them purchased a handsome pair of dark bay horses, and hereafter will haul coal for that firm.

—The amusement department of the coming fair promises to excel all previous efforts in variety, and the committee are working hard to meet the expectations of the public.

An exchange says the reason young ladies take so kindly to the fashion of banging their hair is because their mothers can't tell how much it is mussed up after their fellows have gone.

—A vote taken on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad yesterday resulted as follows: Garfield 243, Hancock 130, Weaver 4 and Dow 1. A fine straw, that!' Hurrah for Maine!

—The dwelling house on Bunker Hill belonging to Mr. Philo Ward, on Tuesday caught fire from a defective flue, but the fire was discovered and extinguished before any great damage was done.

—Almost five thousand emigrants passed over the Pennsylvania railroad during the second week of September, being the largest number that has passed over the road in any one week for over ten years.

—Mr. John Deitrick, of Hublersburg, this county, was married on the 5th inst. to Miss Minerva Jane Miller, of Jackson, Lycoming county. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. B. Miller at the Lutheran parsonage in Liberty township, Lycoming county.

—Diana Billet, of Nittany Hall, this county, wife of William Billet, died suddenly on Tuesday last of heart disease. She was about thirty-six years of age, and leaves to mourn her death a husband and four small children. She was a daughter of Mr. Abram Snyder, of this place.

—Curtin asking for a renomination for Congress reminds us of a certain Irishman who answered an advertisement of a gentleman for a coachman. The gentleman says, "Have you a recommendation?" "Faith," says Pat, "I am the same man who upset you in your carriage, two years ago, and you discharged me."

—Two enraged females, Mag Shope and Kate From, indulged in a pugilistic encounter in front of the Bush House on Tuesday night about 10 o'clock, to the supreme delight of a few men and about forty boys. Hair pulling, scratching and indecent epithets were indulged in extensively for some time, when a couple of outsiders separated the combatants and sent them on their way rejoicing.

—The Centre county mutual fire insurance company, Patrons of Husbandry, held a business meeting at the Bush House Tuesday, at which considerable business of importance was transacted. It was well attended by a committee of the company, and all the officers were present. About $47,000 worth of fire risks were approved, which amount had been collected without any solicitation whatever since the 16th of August last.

—The attention of the street committee is called to the dangerous condition of the street crossing at the corner of High and Spring streets, leading from the residence of Mr. D. M. Wagner to that of Thomas Reynolds. Some six weeks ago Mr. H. K. Hicks in driving over it so injured a valuable horse as to make him entirely useless for about a month. Should not council look into the matter and apply a remedy before it is too late?

—Mr. Samuel McGinley, employed in the capacity of "rougher" at the eight inch "train" at Linn & McCoy's iron works, met with a painful accident Thursday that will probably disable him for several weeks. In some manner or other while working about his machine he was so unfortunate as to have a large bar of iron strike him across the left hand, causing a very painful wound from which the blood flowed freely. He is now resting easy.

—Austin K. Buoy, a printer by trade, and who the Altoona papers say sometimes worked in Bellefonte, attempted to commit suicide in Harrisburg Sunday night by cutting his throat. He is now confined in a hospital, and is in a very precarious condition. He is said to have been at one time a very hard drinker, but for some time had totally abstained. At the time of the unfortunate occurrence he was filling a position as brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, and is thought to have been laboring under mental aberration.

—While the Republicans of Clearfield were parading the other night a party of Democrats who stood in the background amused themselves by throwing stones, potatoes and rotten tomatoes at them. This may be amusement for Democrats, but it shows a very jealous disposition on their part. When men of either party resort to such action as this they deserve to be introduced to the toe of a boot. However, we are pleased to say nothing of this sort has happened in Bellefonte, and we think the men of both parties have too good sense to resort to it.

—Remarks that ubiquitous journal known as the exchange: If you want to keep your boy at home, make it pleasanter for him than the street. Chalk hop-scotch in the hall, put a hogshead of molasses on tap in the kitchen, have a dog-fight in the back yard, make a "bully slide" on the cellar door, have a hand organ and monkey in the reception room, and a German band on the stairs; hire a "Geeraus" to be chaffed; let the boy chalk callers' backs on the first of January, throw his base ball through the windows, ring the bells and run away, and "plug" the cock with fish balls Sunday morning; but even then you will have to engage a circus to drive through the premises two or three times in a season to "make it pleasanter than the street.

"Ugly Joe" at the Club Room.

The club room of the Garfield Guards was filled Wednesday night by an intelligent audience to hear "Ugly Joe" give his reasons why he votes the Republican ticket. The meeting was called to order at an early hour by Vice-President Ray, and after the usual order was gone through with, Mr. George S. Beck, or "Ugly Joe," was introduced to the audience.

Mr. Beck, although a young man, is possessed of unusual ability both as a writer and speaker, and for about an hour held the large audience in almost breathless silence by his fine oratory. His arguments were strong and excellently illustrated. His derision of Hancock and ridicule of the Democratic party was ludicrous in the extreme, but his eulogy of Garfield and the Republican party was extremely admirable. He spoke with wonderful effect, and frequently was applauded. At the close of his address he received hearty applause and retired amid cheers.

Col. Hastings was then called for, but he refused to speak. After Mr. Beck's address all members of the Guards were requested to remain for drill, and about thirty of them complied. They were put through a severe course of the simpler military movements by Col. Hastings until nearly ten o'clock, when they adjourned.

Found Drowned.

On Friday evening last the body of Hugh Johnston, of Huntingdon, a son of ex-Sheriff Johnston, of that town, and a cousin, we believe, to Postmaster Johnston, of this place, was found in Stover's creek, Huntingdon county. In regard to the matter, a Huntingdon paper says that from information received it appears that he had left home on Thursday night for the purpose of procuring a team that he might come to Huntingdon to attend his sister's wedding. His route led him to cross a small foot bridge over the creek, and it is supposed that he was taken with a fit, or became dizzy, and fell off into the bed of the stream, where he was drowned. Not appearing at the wedding, and the fact that he had left home to come here, caused a search to be made for him on Friday, which ended as above. Deceased had been of weak mind for a number of years, and was upwards of 35 years of age.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

The Machine Turns Out Candidates in Fine Style!

The Democratic county convention assembled in the Court House Tuesday afternoon. It was rather a tame affair. There was a good deal of machine work in the preliminary caucuses, and before the delegates assembled everybody knew how the thing was going. The candidates had all been moulded weeks ago, and the convention was intended only to put the finishing touches to them. For an outsider to cope with the machine is utterly useless, and it is queer that men have not lived long enough to learn this. It is invariably the old story of the lion and the lamb in its worst aspect.

The convention Tuesday was unusually dry for a Democratic gathering. The red-headed District-attorney, presided, which was considered an equivalent for a renomination—at least so far as glory was concerned. Governor Curtin was nominated for Congress by his man Friday, Major Forster, and received the unanimous vote of the convention. His conferees are Captain J. H. Morrison, J. F. Holt and C. T. Alexander.

J. P. Gephart and W. A. Murray were renominated for Assembly, the former because of his active work for Democracy at the head of the Pennsylvania "raiders" during the war, and the latter because of his extreme closeness to nonentity at the last session of the Legislature.

W. C. Heinle, being the only candidate in the field, was of course nominated for District-attorney.

A Mr. Bruger, of Unionville, was nominated for county surveyor.

P. G. Meek, who established a reputation two years ago for his bolting proclivities, was made chairman of the county committee. Isn't it rather degenerating for an aspiring U. S. Senator to seek such a petty office as county chairman? But, then, drowning men grasp at straws you know.

Mr. S. G. Lingle, of Philipsburg, was elected delegate to the State convention.

This completed the labors of the convention, and the work that the machine has turned out will be set before the people to accept or reject. There are, of course, a few soreheads, but when the party lash is flung by the great leader, Judge Orvis, they'll get down to work like lambs, as though they were never beaten by a political ring.

Unionville Brevities.

Jas. H. Rankin and S. D. Gray, Esqrs., addressed the Garfield and Arthur club last Saturday evening. Their remarks were well received.

We hear an unearthly noise up town every evening, and we just learn it was caused by a couple of boys trying to play on Hancock drums. The sound certainly says Hancock and English—bum, bum, bummers!

Our street crossings are being laid with stones. A good improvement, but hard on tax-payers. J. S. Emerick has the contract.

James G. Kuhn is now busy putting in a lot of new vats and repairing old ones in the tannery of B. F. Leathers & Son.

Farmers are done seeding and busy cutting corn.

Citizens generally are preparing for the reunion next Saturday. MACK.

Fall of a Derrick.

The top of a large derrick at the ore bank of Valentine & Co., just below town, erected for the purpose of sinking an artesian well, broke on Tuesday evening last, and the large timbers which fell came very near striking some workmen who were engaged beneath it. The shaft had been sunk nearly one hundred feet, and when the derrick gave way all the tools—weighing over a thousand pounds, dropped to the bottom of the well. As it is only an eight inch shaft, it will be a very difficult job to raise from such a depth such a great amount of iron. However, work will be immediately commenced, and the work of repairing the derrick and removing the debris completed as soon as possible.

Disastrous Fire.

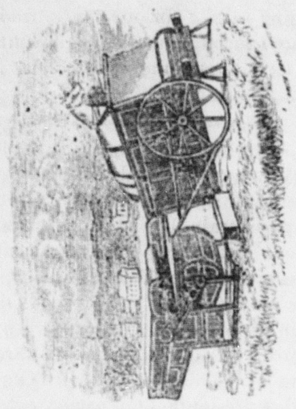
Last evening about five o'clock, remarked Wednesday's Lock Haven *Journal*, a large barn belonging to Mr. Joseph Long, situated in Lamar township, took fire from a spark blowing into it from a steam-power threshing machine and burned to the ground. Five horses, one colt, one hog, hay, harness, oats, barley, 800 bushels of wheat, thresher and separator, and many other things were burned. The farm is occupied by S. D. Tice. The thresher cost $1,500, and belonged to Thomas Grenniger, of Sugar Valley. There was a slight insurance on the barn in the Lycoming.

Agricultural Implements, &c.

300 GOOD, RESPONSIBLE FARMERS and Threshers wanted to buy first class articles of

Threshers and Separators

For 4 and 6-horse lever power.



Also, 2-horse Tread Powers with Separators, 1 and 2-horse Tread Powers, with Shaker Machines. Please address

J. M. HULSHIZER,
Light Street, Columbia county, Pa.
☞ Send for price list. All work warranted.
JAMES ZIMMERMAN, Agent,
25-3m Milesburg, Centre county, Pa.

NEW ENTERPRISE.

ALEXANDER & CO.,

Agricultural Implement

AND

SEED STORE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

They mean by this all the name imports, that is, to deal in and to furnish to farmers at the lowest possible price everything in the shape of an agricultural implement that farmers use, including *SEEDS* of all kinds.

At present we have on hand and are the authorized agents for the sale of the *SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW*, made at Syracuse, N. Y. It is the best chilled plow now made; also the Keystone and iron beam plows, made at Centre Hall. No better plows than these can be had for the same amount of money. Also the Centre Hall Cornplanter. We need say nothing about the merits of this planter, as the 2000 now in use in Centre county demonstrates them to be the best.

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS of the latest improved patterns.

MOWERS, REAPERS and GRAIN BINDERS.—Of these we sell the Osborne, either as separate mowers, combined reapers and mowers, single harvesters, or as combined reapers and binders.

THE WHEELER, No. 6, as a combined machine, is the best machine of the kind in the market.

The greatest improvement of the age is the *NORRISTOWN GLEANER AND BINDER.* Call and see it. It is wonderfully perfect.

Any boy twelve years old, with one horse, will follow and bind all the grain that any reaper with side delivery will cut. It not only binds but gleans, and will save the price of the machine in one year by taking up from the stubble that which is now lost.

The McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL either with or without broadcast hoes, with or without fertilizer and seed sowing attachments. It is the best grain drill for all purposes in the market.

The GEISER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR.—The reputation of this machine is so well established that we can say nothing about it that the people do not know. Any person wanting one, or in need of repairs for those now in the county, please call.

HEEBNER'S PATENT LEVEL TREAD HORSE POWER, for one and two horses, with Patent Speed Regulator. Little Giant Thresher and Cleaner.

THE VICTOR CLOVER HULLER—Sole Agents for Centre county.

Wagons, Carriages, Buggies and Phaetons.—We are agents for the sale of the celebrated *CONKLIN WAGON*, the reputation of which is so well established; also of the *CORTLAND PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS*, Carriages, Phaetons and Buggies. All are warranted. Call and see specimens and examine catalogues as to styles and prices before buying elsewhere. Catalogues furnished on application.

PLASTER and FERTILIZERS.—Cayuga Plaster, finely ground, as good as the best Nova Scotia, at the low price of $7.00 per ton. Peruvian Guano sold on orders only. Phosphates always on hand. Special manures for different crops sold upon orders at manufacturers' prices.

POWDER.—We are Dupont's agents. Blasting, Sporting and Rifle Powder on hand and sold at wholesale prices; also fuse.

GRAIN.—After the growing crop is harvested we will be prepared to pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain.

COAL.—Our yard is always stocked with the best Anthracite Coal which we sell at lowest price.

LIME.—We make the best white lime in the State. Its properties for mechanical and agricultural purposes excel all others.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—We are their agents for Centre county and will supply all parties wishing good and true scales at their lowest prices.

We extend an invitation to everybody in want of anything in our line to call at our store rooms, opposite the Bush House, and see what we have, and learn from those in attendance more particularly the scope of our business.

ALEXANDER & CO.
Bellefonte, Pa., May 6, 1880. 12-10-tf

A LECTURE
To Young Men.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author "Green Book," &c.

This world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

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Railroads.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table April 29 1880.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	4 25
Flemington	5 29	4 30
Mill Hall	5 34	4 3
Beech Creek	5 50	4 45
Eagleville	5 55	4 0
Howard	6 09	5 1
Mount Eagle	6 18	5 10
Curtin	6 25	5 15
Milesburg	6 36	5 25
Bellefonte	6 46	5 35
Milesburg	6 56	5 45
Snow Shoe Int	7 00	5 48
Unionville	7 09	5 57
Julian	7 18	6 08
Martha	7 27	6 17
Port Matilda	7 35	6 25
Hannah	7 42	6 33
Fowler	7 48	6 39
Bald Eagle	7 55	6 47
Vail	7 59	6 51
Arrive at Tyrone	8 10	7 02
EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 20
East Tyrone	7 15	8 27
Vail	7 19	8 31
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 37
Hannah	7 36	8 49
Port Matilda	7 44	3 56
Martha	7 52	9 7
Julian	8 01	9 16
Unionville	8 11	9 28
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 40
Milesburg	8 24	9 43
Bellefonte	8 32	9 51
Milesburg	8 45	10 3
Curtin	8 55	10 14
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 19
Howard	9 08	10 29
Eagleville	9 18	10 42
Beech Creek	9 22	10 47
Mill Hall	9 34	11 00
Flemington	9 37	11 4
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 8

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after May 30, 1880:

WESTWARD.		
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia		11 55 p
" " Harrisburg		4 25 a
" " Williamsport		8 35 a m
" " Jersey Shore		9 07 a m
" " Lock Haven		9 40 a m
" " Renovo		11 00 a m
" arr at Erie		7 55 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia		9 00 a m
" " Harrisburg		12 20 a m
" arr. at Williamsport		3 15 p m
" " Lock Haven.		4 20 p m
" " Renovo		5 40 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 05 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia		11 50 a m
" " Harrisburg		3 35 p m
" " Williamsport		7 25 p m
" arr at Lock Haven		8 40 p m
EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven		6 45 a m
" " Jersey Shore		7 15 a m
" " Williamsport		7 55 a m
arr at Harrisburg		11 40 a m
" Philadelphia		3 15 p m
DAY EXP. leaves Renovo		9 50 a m
" " Lock Haven		11 10 a m
" " Williamsport		12 20 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		3 40 p m
" " Philadelphia		6 45 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo		8 40 p m
" " Lock Haven		9 50 p m
" " Williamsport		11 10 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		2 45 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 40 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12 35 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		3 50 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 40 a m

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R.R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R.R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R.R.; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R.R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R.R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R.R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't*

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after May 1, 1880.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.10 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.

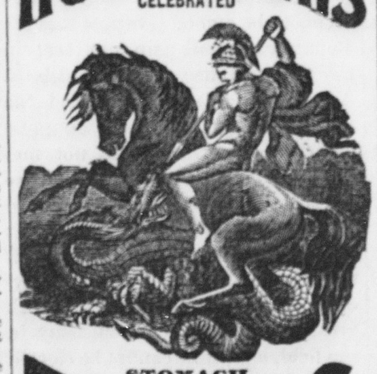
Leaves Bellefonte 10.29 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.00 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.15 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 5.15 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 7.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED



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BITTERS

Though Shaking like an Aspen Leaf with the chills and fever, the victim of malaria may still recover by using this celebrated specific, which not only breaks up the most aggravated attacks, but prevents their recurrence. It is infinitely preferable to quinine, not only because it does the business far more thoroughly, but also on account of its perfect wholesomeness and invigorating action upon the entire system.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally. 12-27 spt

FINE GUNS.

JUST RECEIVED:

Breech Loading Double Shot Guns, Fine English Twist, $22 to $28.

Remington Sporting Rifles, breech loading, "Little Beauties," $17 to $18.

Winchester Rifles, all qualities, from $22.50 to $37.

Cartridge Revolvers, $1.25 to $12.

Shot Guns, $3 to $7.

Double Shot Guns, $7 to $15.

Real Twist, Patent Breech Double Shot Guns, good quality, $14.

Rifles, $10.

ALSO, A FINE LOT OF

SPORTING AMMUNITION,

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Theo. Deschner's Gun Store

Next door to Richard's Jewelry Store. 12 35

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office in rooms formerly occupied by the late W. P. Wilson. ja4'7t-tf

A. O. FURST,
Attorney-at-Law,
office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE,
Attorney-at-Law,
office on High Street second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD,
Attorneys-at-Law,
v6 1-1y Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.
ALEXANDER & BOWERS,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office next to Garman's hotel, in Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

D. S. KELLER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, first door south of Lyon's new store. 5 17-1y

Banks and Bankers.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. E. I. KIRK.

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

DR. J. D. GEISSINGER,
DENTIST.
A graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, has permanently located in Bellefonte, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, including the treatment of diseases of the mouth.
Office: Second floor, Furst's building, North side of Court House. 10-31-tf

Shaving Saloons.

WM. MILLS,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building High street Belleonte, Pa. aug 17 1m

M. S. GRAHAM,
FASHIONABLE BARBER
In basement of the Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. The best of razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a shave without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, hair oil, hair restoratives, etc., constantly on hand. *Warm and Cold Baths.* 5 1 tf

Miscellaneous.

Two Valuable Farms at Private Sale.

THE REAL ESTATE SITUATE IN CENTRE COUNTY, belonging to the heirs of the late DR. A. A. HENDERSON, is offered at private sale. It consists of two valuable farms, one situate in College township, containing about two hundred and ten acres of cleared land and thirty acres of timber land, thereon erected a LARGE STONE MANSION HOUSE, TWO GOOD FRAME DWELLING HOUSES, Bank Barn, and all necessary outbuildings. Also, a GOOD ORCHARD of eight acres. Springs, and a stream of running water through the farm.

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Also a TRACT OF TIMBER LAN the north side of Tussey mountain, containing one hundred acres, and another containing between one and two acres, with water right sufficient to run machinery of mill.

Payments will be made to suit the purchasers. For terms and particulars call upon or address,
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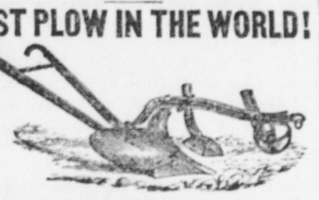

THE SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO. of Syracuse, N. Y.

Are now putting on the market a Plow that is as much superior to any Plow heretofore made as the Plows of the past few years have been superior to those made half a century ago.

It combines all the excellencies of any Plow in use.

It obviates all the objections made to any other Plow.

In addition it embraces several new features of the greatest value, for which we have obtained exclusive Patents.

Its Beam, Clevis, Jointer Standard and Wheel Standard will be STEEL, and its mold board will be a composition of Steel and Iron chilled under a process for which we have also obtained an exclusive Patent. It will be called

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Its weight will be eighteen pounds less than our present styles.

A first-class Steel Plow, made in the ordinary way, full rigged, retails for twenty-two dollars. Inferior Steel Plows retail from sixteen to nineteen dollars.

The price of our new Plow will be but **Seventeen Dollars,** and it will be the cheapest Agricultural Implement ever sold.

Its mold board will outwear three of the very best kinds of the ordinary steel mold boards.

It will scour in soils where all steel plows and all other plows have hitherto proved a failure.

With this Plow will be introduced a corrugated Plow Point and Jointer Point, on which we have also obtained a Patent, and which is also a great improvement, both as regards strength and wear.

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We can give but a very small discount to them, but we will pay the Railroad Freight.

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It will be the *best* Agricultural Implement ever sold.

It shall also be the *cheapest.*

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Steel costs several times more than Iron.

But this Plow, full rigged, by giving small discounts, can be sold for Seventeen Dollars. Compare this price with that of any Iron Plow ever made.

It is cheaper than any other Plow now made would be at five dollars and a half.

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COPPER PATCH PLATE. For mending Tin, Brass, Copper, Lead or Iron, without acid or soldering iron. Any lady or child can mend with it. Will send one sample plate by mail (with directions) that will cut 100 one-fourth inch patches, on receipt of 25c.; 8 for $1; 100 for $10. Postage stamps received as cash. AGENTS WANTED. Can carry one day's stock in your pocket. Sales yield $5 to $15 per day. Our 64-page Illustrated Catalogue of Chromos, Jewelry, Novelties, Stationery, etc. FREE. Address CITY NOVELTY CO., 106 S. 9th St, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mention this paper.
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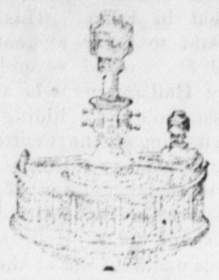

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CURES Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Catarrh of the Bladder, Dropsy, Gravel, Painful Urinating, High Colored Urine, Inability to Retain or Expel the Urine, PAIN IN THE BACK, Nervous Debility, Female Weakness, and all diseases of the **KIDNEYS, BLADDER, and URINARY ORGANS, when nothing else can.**

LOOK OUT for imitations. Ask for, and take only the **DAY PAD.**

For sale by Druggists, or sent by mail free on receipt of price, **$2.00.** Certificates of cures and our book "How a Life was Saved," sent on receipt of your address to

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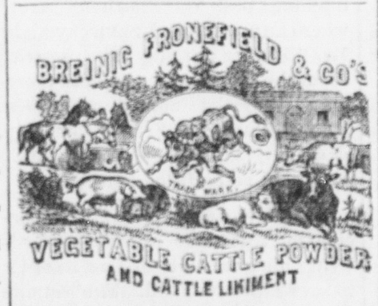
Wholesale Agt. for Centre Co.



Is a sure cure for all the ordinary diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine. It cures and prevents Chicken Cholera. Your cow is certain to yield 25 per cent more and better milk and butter. Stock fattens on one-fourth less feed!

Being in possession of a large number of excellent testimonials, I subjoin a few:

I have been using your Cattle Powder for horses, cows, chickens and pigs, and find it a *first class thing.*—GEORGE BOND, Germantown, Pa.

Please send me half a gross of Cattle Powder. I have used two packs on my cow and chickens. The cow gave nearly twice the quantity of milk that she did before, and gave twice the amount of butter. My chickens were dying, but were cured immediately after I had used the powder. Yours truly, JONAS PASOUR, Dallas, N. C.

I have used and compared your Cattle Powder with all others, and must say it is the best for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. I have tried it on poultry for many complaints, with success in every case.—JONATHAN WEAVER, Berrysburg, Pa.

Last summer you sent me a pack of your powder which I gave to my poultry, and have not had one droopy turkey or chicken since.—MRS. WM. KNAPP, Orange, N. Y.

Send me a pack or two of your Cattle Powder. The pack I got from you last winter cured the chicken cholera. I gave some of it to a neighbor and it cured his chickens.—JOHN WILLIAMS, Spruce Vale, Ohio.

Address me for a pamphlet full of useful information for the farmer, horseman or dairyman. F. A. MILLER,
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The Great English Remedy, an unfailing cure for seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence of

AFTER TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

Self-Abuse: as loss of memory, universal lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity and consumption and a premature grave.

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or 5 package for $5, or sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

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ORGANS 14 Stops, 4 Sets Reeds only $65. Pianos $125 up. Paper free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

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KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

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IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six qts of medicine.

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BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE

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ALL MY WARE IS STAMPED WITH MY NAME. TO PREVENT DECEPTION.

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RAILROAD HOUSE,
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ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.

The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords 25 1y

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Opposite Academy of Fine Arts; three squares from Academy of Music; one square from Public Buildings and Masonic Temple.
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Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year.... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

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HENRY GREEN,

Of Northampton.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

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Of Blair.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—Chestnut parties are now in order.

—It is far better to be righter of wrongs than a writer of wrongs.

—The firemen of Chambersburg have organized a Garfield and Arthur club.

—The State Fair closed in Philadelphia on Saturday last. It was a grand success.

—Valentines' forge is now running double time. So much for a Republican administration.

—Clearfield Republicans are active and earnest, and no doubt will do effective work this fall.

—Richard Harris is the busiest man in town. He is doing two men's work, and yet he is growing fat.

—It is said that he who drinks much when the bloom is on the rye may catch the blossom on his nose.

—Al Haupt, the "sweet singer of Cheapside," expects to leave shortly for the West, to be gone probably over night.

—We have just received a number of communications, and they will appear in these columns as soon as we can make room for them.

—Our former townsman, David Johnston, is now managing a prominent Clearfield hotel. Of course when Bellefonters visit that town they will make it a point to stop with him.

—Out of 1410 prisoners confined in Sing Sing prison, New York, 1406 favor the election of Hancock and English and 4 are partial to Garfield and Arthur. Behold the admirers of the "superb."

—A runaway team Saturday, near the glass works, did considerable damage. We were unable to learn whose team it was, but the owner was out of pocket for repairs to his wagon and harness.

—Reuben Morgan, a professional caterer and cook of Altoona, and well known throughout this part of the country, died suddenly in his bed, at the boarding house of James McIntosh on Tenth avenue, on Friday morning last.

—At a meeting of the Veteran Garfield club last Saturday night, it was unanimously decided to exchange the blue cape for a red shirt, white belt and blue cap. They will hereafter be known as the Veteran Company of the Garfield Guards, and when in parade will march in a body.

A Word to the Wise.

SNOW SHOE, Sept. 25.

Editor Morning News:

SIR—I notice in your issue of the 25th an article headed, "Hanging Garfield in Effigy." This, if true, and said to occur at Centre Hall, *should be* resented severely. This Centre Hall appears to be a secluded secession hole and a hiding place for the left wing of the Centre county ignorant rebel sympathizers. I have some recollection of a rebel outbreak at Pleasant Gap in 1861, which originated about Centre Hall, and it also reminds me that I was at the head of a squad under the Stars and Stripes to meet the rebel sympathizers halfway, but for some providential interference that can't just be recollected, we did not come in contact. I would say here, and give timely notice, that if the Centre Hall Democrats—which is too mild a term—carry out any such contemptible acts as hanging any loyal men in effigy that it will be resisted, and to their sorrow, and which will add another rebel claim to the list in Washington to be paid by a Democratic Congress. It will not be a confiscation claim, either!

CENTRE COUNTY SOLDIER.

—Falken B. Williams, a veteran of the late war, died at his home in Julian Furnace, Huston township, early Friday morning. The cause of his death was dropsy of the heart. Mr. Williams was a prominent citizen of Huston township, and during the war served his country faithfully as a member of Company A, 45th regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was only about 33 years of age, and leaves to mourn his death a young widow and five children. They have the sympathy of the entire community.

The funeral services were held at his late residence in Julian on Sunday last. Rev. W. A. Woodcock conducted the services, which were very solemn and impressive. He was buried at Martha Furnace. A committee of Gregg Post No. 95, of this place, was in attendance. The Unionville drum corps was also present, and participated in the exercises. He was buried with the honors of war. Peace to his ashes.

—A number of Democrats about town have been circulating the report that the Republican county committee is indebted to the Mountain City Band to the amount of $75 and refuses to pay, intending to "sponge" its music during this campaign. We are authorized by the band to say that this malicious report is entirely untrue, and any person who asserts otherwise tells a falsehood. It seems just a trifle out of place for a party which owes for its campaign music as far back as Greeley's time to be engaged in such business.

—A horse belonging to Wm. Whitmer, we believe, was stolen from a hitching post on Allegheny street, where he was hitched, Saturday night. Mr. Whitmer was very much worried about the matter, but the next morning found the animal near Gen. Beaver's farm, in Spring township. The party who stole him evidently got scared and left the horse go.

—The Tyrone *Times* man is responsible for this: One of our landlords writes his own bills of fare in order to save a printer's bill. The last one annouces "Coffey, supe, roste befe, fride hamm, boyled and bakt pertaters, fride could pudden, mins pyes mutting chops, veele culverts, hasch and crusified chicken."

—Jimmy Irvin is the happy father of a bouncing girl baby. The result is Jimmy is as happy as he can be, and sings "Rock o'by baby" vehemently from morning till night. Here is our hand, Jimmy, and may she live long enough to become famous as an agitator of woman's rights.

—On Thursday night of last week the Republicans of Bald Eagle Furnace had a very large meeting. It was addressed by Martin Bell, Jr., Capt. Robert Johnson, S. McCalmant, and others. It was presided over by Sanford Stonebraker, Esq., and is said to have been very enthasiastic.

—*The payment of State or County tax for any year will secure you a vote, if paid prior to October 2nd.*

Uncle Esek's Wisdom.

There is no suffering equal to fear, for it has no limit.

True merit is always a little suspicious of praise.

Charity is a first mortgage on every human being's posessions.

The more virtuous a man is the more virtue does he see in others.

A man cannot do good nor evil to others without doing good or evil to himself.

Those men whose brains are few but active, are the most successful in business.

A weak man is worse that an insane one, for the latter may be cured or kept harmless.

Men owe the resolution, and most of their success, to the opposition they meet with.

Nasby.

MR. NASBY DETAILS THE TROUBLE THAT ENSUED BY DETECTIVE MACHINERY AT HANCOCK'S HEADQUARTERS.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND (which is in the State uv Noo York), Aug., 1880.—The noospapers are full uv an akkount of General Hancock's faintin in the presence uv two delegashuns which called on him.

The troo history uv the case is thus:

We have a electric arrangement from the ante-room where I stand to the General's rooms. There are 60 keys marked with the States and the shades uv opinyun wich make up the Demikratic party. Thus one is marked 'Noo York—hard money;" another 'Loozeaner—secesh,' and so on.

My dooty is to admit only one party at a time to see the General, and to notify him in advance wat principles the visitin party perfesses, that our candidate may make no mistakes.

For instance, ther comes a man from Pennsylvany. It is my dooty to find what his noshuns are on the tariff. I ask him, to begin with, how trade is. He ansers 'Bully.' Then I say 'How Bully,' wunst more, and then I know all about it. He is interested in manufacters, and is a high tariff man.

Then the matter looks comparatively simple. I tetch a key which is marked 'Pennsylvany—tariff,' and send him into the presence, and General Hancock knows eggsactly wat to say to him, and he sez it, and sends him away happy.

Ef the visitor is from Illinoy, and happens to be a free trader, a key is tetched so labeled, and the General also knows wat to say to him.

The same rool applies to all other visitors. We have es many es there are shades of opinyun in the party. It requires a gigantic intelleck to keep the run uv 'em, and that is why I okkepy that responsible position.

Uv course I make mistakes occasionally, for no man kin keep the track of sick diversity uv principle. I did tetch the key marked 'War Dimecrat,' for a secesh Major from Looseaner, and he come out in a towering rag, at bein informed by the Gineral that he shood never be satisfied till every man wich bore arms in the Confederacy hed passed away, that we mite hev peace, and it wuz a mistake when I tetched the key markt 'Confederacy,' and sent in a Wisconsin farmer wich hed two sons killed at Antietam. The old man didn't like to be told that Conferit soljers shood hev the same penshuns es the Northern hirelins, wich invaved the South so brootally.

But the trouble referred to okkurred yesterday. There cum a deigation uv white-hatted men from Maine and Injeany, wich wanted to consult the Gineral ez to his vews on the great question uv unlimited greenbax, and jist at the same minit there come a delegashun from the city uv Noo Yoo York, wich wuz a goin to demand a expreshn ez to honist money.

I insisted that but one delegashun shood go in at a time, and as the Injeany men wuz neerest the door, I tetched the soft money key and asked 'em in. The hard money men hustled them aside, and thinking they wood push in first, I tetched the hard money key. This demoralized the General, and to add to the horror uv the accident, they both pushed past me and rushed in together.

Then a scence ensooed that baffles descripshun.

'Wat we want to know,' sed the spokesman uv the Injeany and Maine delegashun, "is, in the event of yoor elekshun, is the Kentry to heve unlimited money and consekent prosperity?'

'Wat we want to know,' sed the hed uv the Noo York delegashun, 'is, ef the Dimocrisy succeeds, are we to hev onist money, and is the nashnel debt to be paid in gold?'

The gineral turned pale and looked at me imploringly. He was not ekal to the emergency, but I wuz. I whispered in his ear, 'Faint,' and seezed him in my arms. Takin the hint he drew a long sigh, and fell out uv his chair, senselis, to all appearances.

'Gentlemen,' sed I, 'our noble candidate hez bin overworked and nacher asserts herself. Will yoo please retire till I bring him to?'

They went out, and the Gineral got up. 'Are yoo all gone?' he asked.

'They are all gone!' sed I.

'There must be a new plan fixed,' said he. 'I can't keep on faintin in this way till the fiust uv November. The next time this happens I shel faint in dead earnest, and it will be no sham.'

Wat we shel do I don't know. It wuz sejested that our candidate take an extended European trip, but ef he does that we lose the effeck uv his superb face and figger wich is wat we nominated him fur. Ef we keep him here and yoctilize that, we run the risk uv havin him talked to, wich is fatle.

We hev the matter under consultashun now, but hev not bin able to cum to any conclooshen.

I wish to Heaven I cood be a keeper for Garfield. His man hez a soft thing uv it. The cussid Republikins heven't but one set uv opinyuns, and there ain't no trouble about that. Garfield's doorkeeper he sets and admits everybody without askin no questions, and has notnin whatever ter do cepin to say 'Walk in gentlemen.' And they go in Garfield talks to all of 'em and ther ain't no rows and no financeerin, nor no nothin.

It requires more engineerin to be a Dimikrat. We hev too extensive a set uv principles, and they require too grate a straddle to kiver 'em all. I wish to Heaven the fust uv November wuz here. This kind uv thing is altogether to wearin on a not overstrong constitooshen.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Eggshaustid.)

A Hancock Veteran No Longer.

A UNION SOLDIER GIVES HIS REASONS FOR DESERTING HANCOK AND GOING OVER TO GARFIED.

From a letter to the Hancock Veteran Club of Middletown published in the Middletown (N. Y.) Press.

Upon the organization of your club I was among the first to sign its roll and pledge my support to General Hancock. At the time I firmly believed that such a course was not only patriotic, but that his election would do away with the sectional issues which have distracted the country since the war. I was also led to believe that the Republican leaders were responsible for the delay in the settlement and payment of thousands of claims of soldiers for pensions. I asserted with you that an administration that would not make haste to recognize the rights of those who had sacrificed in war that was dear to them for their country's sake, was unworthy of our support. I was told by you and others that the election of General Hancock would secure the prompt payment of all these claims, and bring peace and prosperity to the whole country. But, my dear sir, I find these promises a delusion and a snare. I find that the bitterness and hate engendered by the war has not only been intensified by the action of the Southern leaders, but that that the principles which we thought were settled in that terrible conflict are now declared by them to be the same for which they fought. You remember that one of their most respected and influential men, a Senator of the United States, who during the war was a traitor to the flag which we both defended, in a speech delivered in Virginia in July last, in order to influence the Southern people to vote for General Hancock, said:

"Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. THESE ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT FOR FOUR YEARS. Remember the men who poured forth theis life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket."

You will also remember that a Democratic Congressman from Pennsylvania has exposed the cause of the delay, and given the reasons why the sick and disabled Union soldiers of the country are deprived of the rights which the Government owe them. Permit me to quote his letter in full. [Here follows the letter.]

Confronted by facts like these, I cannot give my support to General Hancock. I know, if elected, he will owe his elevation to the Southern vote.

If he is a true man he cannot be ungrateful to those who have given him power. The Wade Hamptons will be his trusted advisers. The Southern statesmen will shape the policy of his Administration. The loyal Union soldier will then meet a defeat such as he never knew on the battlefield. The "lost cause" will be practically won. I can no longer consent to be a party to so great a wrong. You will therefore please erase my name from your roll. I shall continue to vote as I fought.

Respectfully yours,
H. A. KNAPP,
Veteran 56th Regt., N. Y. Vols.
Middletown, Sept. 20, 1880.

THE Treasury officials are learning what ingratitude is. From the best of motives they have heretofore withheld from the public the fact that Senator Davis, of West Virginia has been endeavoring for years to extort a handsome sum of money from the Government on a war claim pronounced by competent authority one of the most preposperous ever made. Their reward is Senator Davis' indecent attack upon the character of the Department, contained in his recent campaign document. For a long time Mr. Davis was supposed to be a harmless maniac, whose delusion about a discrepancy in the National debt accounts was good-naturally laughed at by both parties in the Senate. But when he came to defend the results of his investigation in the Senate, the Republicans were a little pained to find him disingenuous, not to say dishonest. This impression was recorded at the time in the Washington dispatches of New York *Tribune*. Mr. Davis' character was working out to the surface. What that character is the details of his little claim, given elsewhere, show very clearly.

IF General Wade Hampton could have foreseen into what excellent company his little remark about voting for the principles for which Lee and Jackson fought would carry him, he might have thought twice before denying that he made it. If he had waited he would have heard General Fitzhugh Lee tell the citizens of Portsmouth, Va., that if it was their desire that the Confederate heroes should not have died "in vain," they should "vote the Democratic ticket and vindicate the principles for which they sacrificed their lives." If he had waited, he might have heard the present Attorney-General of Virginia express the amiable wish that the South "had killed twice as many" Yankees as they did. He might have the Stars and Bars haulded up in Arkansas "by mistake," the blunder being carried so far the Arkansas editor printed the central bar in red. Lastly he might have heard Mr. Blackburn, one of the Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives, say, as he did at Batavia, Ohio, the other day: The South is solid, thank God! She was solid for Jeff Davis in 1860, and she will be solid for Hancock in 1880." Mr. Blackburn is the man who threatened in his place in Congress to "sweep every vestige of the war legislation from the statute books." On both these occasions he was preaching the doctrines of the Democratic party, of which he in the House, and Wade Hampton in the Senate, are fair representatives. Of course, the utterance of such sentiments is not "sectional"—the reprobation of them is!—*Tribune.*

THE LATEST NEWS.

Over a Trestle Bridge.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—A west-bound passenger train from Indianapolis, on the Vandalia road collided with a freight train on a trestle 40 feet high, over Clear Creek, nine miles west of Terre Haute, at 4.30 this morning. Both locomotives went down with a terrible crash, carrying with them Engineer Oscar Rankin and Fireman Wm. Saunders, of the passenger train, killing them instantly. Engineer Watson and his fireman of the freight train jumped as soon as they saw the passenger train, and escaped with slight injuries. Two postal cars thrown from the track were smashed to splinters, but of the eight men on them only one, A. W. Dillahant, of Indianapolis, was hurt, he having a leg broken and being otherwise injured. The other cars of the passenger train remained on the track, and none of the passengers were hurt. Engineer Watson of the freight train had an arm broken, and Lyman Booth, a brakeman, sustained a compound fracture. Eight freight cars laden with wheat were smashed and the grain scattered about. A wrecking train was sent from Terra Haute this morning to the scene of the disaster with physicians. The dead and wounded were taken to Terra Haute.

A District the Republicans will Gain.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—There seems to be a good prospect that the Republicans will gain one seat in the next House from Louisiana. Acklen, who has represented the third district in the last Congress and the present one, has not met with success in his attempts to secure the support of the Democratic Congressional Committee in his present canvass against the regularly-nominated candidate of the party. Nevertheless, he declared to-day with great emphasis, that he will stay in the field, and, if he cannot be elected himself, will see that the other Democrat is defeated and the Republican candidate elected. The district is largely Republican on a fair count, and, with the present split among the Democrats, there ought to be no doubt of the election of Judge Darrell, who represented it before the Democrats captured the State

Asking Hancock to Withdraw for Weaver.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The *National View*, the Greenback organ, in its issue for the current week, makes the following interesting comments on General Hancock's dispatch to General Plaisted: "Until his dispatch to General Plaisted, General Hancock's opinion upon any subject was not known of men. It is worthy of record by the Greenbackers that his first public utterance was an indorsement of their financial principles. It was more than their utmost hope could have suggested that the candidate of the great Democratic party should have so endorsed their cause. Now, let General Hancock withdraw from his Democratic candidacy, vote for Weaver like an honest man, and we will believe that even a Democratic candidate of 1880 can become a good man by being converted. His despatch to Plaisted gives us the right to hope for this."

Weaver Still Enthusiastic.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—General Weaver, Greenback candidate for President, gives notice through the Greenback organ here that he has not answered numerous letters he has received during the canvass for the simple reason that it is physically impossible for him to do this and attend to other work of the campaign. "The greatest enthusiasm," he says, "prevails everywhere within our ranks. The party is getting down to hard work in every section of the Union, and the most encouraging results for our cause are indicated throughout the whole country. I trust there may not be an idler within our camp."

Father and Son Killed.

ADDISON JUNCTION, N. Y., Sept. 25.—When a few rods north of this station this afternoon the Montreal express train, bound south, struck a horse and buggy in which James Bean, a farmer, 52 years of age, and his son, 9 years old, were riding. The man, boy and horse were instantly killed. The boy was thrown into a field 60 feet distant, while his father was caught on the cow-catcher and carried to the depot.

Three Persons Killed and Nine Wounded.

DETROIT, Sept. 25.—The boiler in Loose & Son's fruit drying house at Monroe exploded with terrific violence this forenoon, killing Henry O'Brien, engineer; Leonard Martin, cutter; and a boy named Chabenam, and wounding, more or less seriously, nine others. There were at one time thirty persons around the building which was demolished.

Vennor Predicts Cold Weather.

MONTREAL, Sept. 25.—Vennor, the Canadian weather prophet, predicts cold and stormy weather for the remainder of September and part of October.

The Cape Cod Canal.

SANDWICH, Mass., Sept. 24.—Three hundred and eighty men, mostly Italians, are at work on the Cape Cod canal. One hundred men are coming to-morrow and the force is to be increased to 1,200. The work commenced on the 15th inst. at Sagimore Hill. Surveying has been going on for three months for the Cape Cod ship canal company, incorporated in Massachusetts, with its officers in New York. The directors' names are not given. The length of the water way will be 42,000 feet, the breadth at bottom, 66 feet; width at top, 250 feet; depth below low water, 25 feet; height of cutting at crown of ridge, 50 feet. The estimated cost is $10,000,000. The saving of distance will be 150 miles on a dangerous coast. This makes Boston nine hours nearer to New York by steam. The expected time for building the canal is two years. The canal is to be a tide level water way without locks.

Poison at a Wedding Reception.

KEOKUM, Iowa, Sept. 24.—At the wedding reception of Dr. Simon Denton and bride, of Hancock county, Illinois, some of the invited guests were dangerously poisoned. The theory is that a drug was introduced into water, of which they partook freely. Medical aid was summoned and antidotes were administered. Some were alarmingly ill and vomited blood, but no deaths have as yet occurred.

Enthusiasm in Hornellsville.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The Republicans of this place held a rousing meeting Saturday night, which was addressed by the Hon. C. D. Murray and General Denis F. Burke. The great wigwam was crowded to its utmost capacity and fully 3,000 people were unable to gain admittance. The speakers held the closest attention of the great audience for over three hours. The campaign has opened here with a vigor and enthusiasm heretofore unknown, and good results may be expected in November.

German Republicans at Work.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The members of the German Veterans' Republican association of the XIVth Assembly district, numbering over 1500, have formed three companies of Boys in Blue. Many of these veterans served under General Hancock.

General Beaver in Ohio.

CANTON, Sept. 27.—General James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, Pa., addressed an immense gathering of Republicans in Schaeffer's Opera House on Saturday night. For over two hours he held the vast audience spell-bound, and was frequently interrupted by applause.

Well Pleased.

Mr. A. W. Gealy, President of the Bullion Exchange Bank, Summit City, Pa., in a recent letter to Prof. Smith, Principal of the Iron City College, Pittsburgh, says: "I am well pleased with my course at your College. I would not take a small fortune for what I learned there."—*Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette.*

Gen. Grant's Arabian Horses.

The Sultan of Turkey presented Gen. Grant with two beautiful Arabian horses which now grace the soil of America, where Kendall's Spavin Cure is found in almost every store to relieve the aches and pains which every animal is affected with. It is a sure cure for every kind of blemish or lameness to which beast or man is subject to. Read the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure.

A man is great, just in proportion to his superiority to the condition of life in which he is placed.

A strong man is one whose passions stimulate his reason and whose reason controls his passions.

Unfortunately, the only pedigree worth having is one that can be neither transmitted or inherited.

Dairymen's Folly.

Some dairymen adhere, even against the full light of fact and discovery, to the old fashioned folly of coloring butter with carrots, annatto, and inferior substances, notwithstanding the splendid record made by the Perfected Butter Color of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Those creameries that get the highest prces use it constantly. It is sold by druggists.

One of the kindest things heaven has done for man is denying him the power of looking into the future.

There is no strength in exaggeration; even the truth is weakened by being expressed too strongly.

Opportunities are very sensitive things; if you slight them on their first visit, you seldom see them again.

TEMPLE MILL, MARCH 24th. 1880.

I am employed in getting out timber, and my work is very hard, chopping, lifting and wading in the water a good deal. It brought on Kidney complaint and Rheumatism, for which I have been taking Kidney-Wort with great benefit. It is the only patent medicine I have ever taken which I can recommend, which I have done to many here and to the druggist in town. A. B. BURR.

Mankind all suffer alike, but some know how to conceal their troubles better than others.

One reason why we all grow wise so slowly, is because we nurse our mistakes too fondly.

Monuments do not prove very much after all; some of the wisest and best men who have ever lived are buried, no one knows where.

TREMPELEAU, WIS., May 1, 1880.

I am taking Kidney-Wort and find it to be all that it is recommended.

REV. N. COOK.

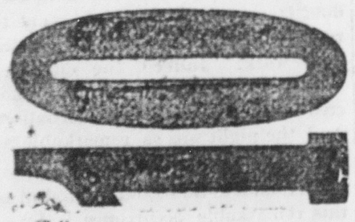
He who loves to read, and knows how to reflect, has laid by a perpetual feast for his old age.

—Pennsylvania State College admits both sexes. Endowment half a million. Tuition *free*. Courses of study, Classical, Scientific and Agricultural. A thorough preparatory department. Expenses $3 to $6 per week. For catalogue address, Joseph Shortlidge, A. M., President, State College, Pa. 12-31-8t

—Diphtheria appearing—secure a bottle of Armstrong's "D & Q" drops. 31-3m

New Advertisements.

CENTS TO JAN. 1. The Chicago Weekly News will be sent, postpaid, from date to Jan. 1st next, for 10 cents. This trial subscription will enable readers to become acquainted with the cheapest metropolitan weekly in the U.S. Under the news, politics, market reports, six completed stories in every issue. A favorite family paper. Send 10 cents (silver) at once and get it until Jan. 1, 1881. Eleven trial subscriptions for 75 cts. A year. Address Publisher Weekly News, Chicago, Ill.



27-4t

FARM AND IRON ORE MINE AT

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

WILL BE EXPOSED AT PUBLIC SALE on the premises, by order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, Pa., on

Wednesday, Nov. 10th, 1880,

All that messuage or tract of land known as the

James A. McCalmont Farm

Located in Marion township, Centre county, Pa., about one mile west of Jacksonville and eight miles east of Bellefonte—a first class Nittany Valley farm, bounded by lands of W. W. Beck, Joseph Long, heirs of John Beatty, and heirs of Thomas Husten, deceased, containing about 193 acres, net measure. 150 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, divided into convenient fields under good fences. The balance of the land is covered with thriving timber.

A Good Mansion House,

Two tenement Houses, frame Barn, with other outbuildings, with wells and cisterns convenient.

This farm contains the celebrated IRON ORE BANK known as the McCALMONT ORE, which is of the best quality, analyzing 56 per cent. carbonate of iron, with the *smallest* trace of phosphorus; in addition to which there are indications of ore of same quality in the fields adjoining, which can be washed from the earth in large quantities. Water ninety feet below the surface.

This farm is located in a good neighborhood, convenient to schools, churches, mills, and within three miles of Howard station on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, to which the road descends all the way.

Persons wishing to view the property before the day of sale are invited to call on James S. and Robert McCalmont, who reside on the premises.

Sale will begin at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year, and the balance in two years thereafter; the two latter payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage on the premises, with interest.

WM. SHORTLIDGE, Executor.

Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 2, 1880. 35ts

New Advertisements.

MALT

THE NEW FOOD

Malt Bitters Company

MEDICINE

BITTERS

THERE is no greater Blood Producer and Life sustaining Principle in the world of foods or medicine than MALT BITTERS, prepared from Unfermented Malt, Hops and Quinine. They feed the body and the brain, enrich the blood, solidify the bones, harden the muscles, quiet the nerves, cheer the mind, perfect digestion, regulate the stomach and bowels, cleanse the liver and kidneys, and vitalize with NEW LIFE every fluid of the body. Beware of imitations similarly named. Look for the COMPANY'S SIGNATURE which appears plainly on the label of every bottle. Sold everywhere. MALT BITTERS CO., Boston, Mass. 37-4t

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 12-27-6m

The RATIONAL TREATMENT

Cures Catarrh, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption, as well as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Womb Disease, Sexual Weakness and Nervous Exhaustion. No patent medicine scheme; but remedies prescribed to suit each case.

Address H. LANDIS, M. D., Reading, Pa. Write your full name, post office, state and county, in plain hand. 12-20-1y 35

New Advertisements.

New and very Attractive Styles are now ready. BEST CABINET OR PARLOR ORGANS IN THE WORLD, winners of the highest distinction at every great world's exhibition for thirteen years. Prices, $51, $57, $66, $84, $108, to $500 and upward. For easy payments, $6.38 a quarter and upward. Catalogue free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 East 14th St. (Union Square,) New York; 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago. 37-4t

MASON AND HAMLIN ORGANS

AGENTS ARE COINING MONEY

Selling Our Life of

GARFIELD OR HANCOCK

Largest book. Best terms. Circulars free. Outfit 50c. address W. H. KELLEY, Philadelphia, Pa. 37-4w

New Advertisements.

200 Men Wanted

BY THE

EDGAR THOMSON STEEL CO. Limited,

At Pennsylvania Furnace, Centre County.

Steady work and cash payments every month

36-1m JAS. PIERPOINT, Supt.

Rupture

DR. J. A. SHERMAN—AND THE ONLY DR. SHERMAN

known to the public for the past 35 years or more for his successful method of treating Rupture without the annoyance and injury trusses inflict, may now be consulted weekly at his New York and Boston offices. Dr. Sherman is the discoverer of the only known cure for Rupture by local external treatment.

No man is safe who has a rupture, no matter how insignificant he may consider it, for every man who has died from it once flattered himself that it was but a trifling ailment; and every man who now suffers from it and the injury of trusses, to such an extent that life has no enjoyment, once regarded it as unworthy special attention. It is not a stand-still affliction; it is steadily progressive, even unto death, and he is wise who takes the necessary steps to be effectually relieved of it before the day of suffering and gloom comes upon him.

Patients from abroad can receive treatment and leave for home same day. During treatment any kind of active exercise or labor can be performed without interfering with the treatment, and with safety from the dangers of strangulated Rupture. **HIS BOOK ON RUPTURE** gives the most reliable proofs from distinguished professional gentlemen, clergymen and merchants, of his successful practice and popularity therefrom throughout this country and the West Indies. The afflicted should read it and inform themselves. It is illustrated with photographic likenesses of extremely bad cases before and after cure, and mailed to those who send 10 cents. In consequence of the great demand for Dr. Sherman's personal services, he will, till further notice, divide his time between his New York and Boston offices as follows: Saturday, Monday and Tuesday he may be consulted at his New York office, and Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at his Boston office, each week. Remember, in writing or calling, the address is

DR. J. A. SHERMAN

251 Broadway, cor. Murray St., N. Y., and 43 Milk St., Boston.

Beware of certain confidence men and impostors who represent themselves as Dr. Sherman. 37-4

S. & A. LOEB,

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN THE CELEBRATED

ROCHESTER CLOTHING.

Better Fits, better Workmanship, better Styles, better Linings, superior in every respect to any other ready-made Clothing in the United States, and equal in every respect to the work of any merchant tailor in any of our large cities.

Prices fully as low as ordinary slop-shop work—generally sold in Bellefonte.

Mothers, bring in your Children, from 4 years up, and examine our assortment of CHILDREN'S WEAR.

S. & A. LOEB,

Fine Clothiers, and dealers in General Merchandise.

34

Lawrence L. Brown—Coal, Grain, Plaster, &c.

WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS CORN.
10,000 BUSHELS BARLEY.
10,000 BUSHELS OATS.
10,000 BUSHELS RYE.

Highest Cash Prices will be Paid.

I am stocking my COAL YARD this season with nothing but the VERY BEST QUALITY of

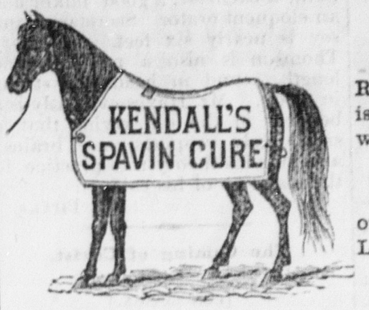
ANTHRACITE COAL!

GIVE IT A TRIAL. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

LAWRENCE L. BROWN.

Coal Yard and Grain Elevator at rear of B. E. V. R. R. Depot.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.



It Cures Spavins, Splints, Curbs Ringbones, and all similar Blemishes, and Removes the Bunch without Blistering.

For Man it is now known to be one of the best, if not the best, Liniments ever discovered.

We feel positive that every man can have perfect success in every case if he will only use good common sense in applying KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, and persevere in bad cases of long standing. Read below the experience of others.

From Col. L. T. Foster.

Youngstown, Ohio, May 10th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO.: GENTS: I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which I prized very highly; he had a large bone spavin on one joint and a smaller one on the other, which made him very lame. I had him under the charge of two veterinary surgeons, which failed to cure him. I was one day reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure in the Chicago *Express;* I determined at once to try it, and got our druggists here to send for it. They ordered three bottles. I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial. I used it according to the directions and by the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame, and the lumps had entirely disappeared. I used but one bottle, and the colt's limbs are as free from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the state. He is entirely cured. The cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it.

Very respectfully, L. T. FOSTER.

From Rev. P. N. Granger,

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 20th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO.: GENTS. In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it, cured a horse of Lameness caused by spavin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ringbone was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found.

Respectfully yours, P. N. GRANGER.

PERSEVERANCE WILL TELL.

Stoughton, Mass., March 10th, 1880.

B. J. KENDALL & CO.: GENTS: In justice to you and myself, I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with Kendall's Spavin cure, one very large one. Don't know now long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the large one off, and two months for the small one. I have used ten bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but if it does for all what it has done for me its sale will be very great.

Resp'y yours, CHAS. E. PARKER.

STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.

To Whom it may Concern: In 1875 I treated with Kendall's Spavin Cure a bone spavin of several months' growth, nearly half as large as a hen's egg, and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse ever since very hard, and he has never been lame, nor could I ever see any difference in the size of the hock joints since I treated them with Kendall's Spavin Cure. R. A. GAINES.

Enosburg Falls, Vt., Feb. 25th, 1879.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 25th day of Feb., A. D. 1879.

JOHN G. JENNE, Justice of the Peace.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

ON HUMAN FLESH it has been ascertained by repeated trials to be the very best Liniment ever used for any deep-seated pain of long standing, or of short duration. Also for CORNS, BUNIONS, FROST-BITES or any bruise, cut or lameness. Some are afraid to use it on human flesh simply because it is a horse medicine, but you should remember that what is good for BEAST is good for MAN, and we know from experience that KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE can be used on a child one year old with perfect safety. Its effects are wonderful on human flesh and it does not blister or make a sore. Try it and be convinced.

What is Good for Beast is Good for Man

Read of its effects on human flesh:

Patten's Mills, Wash. co., N.Y., Feb. 21, 1878.

B. J. KENDALL, M. D.: Dear Sir: The particular case on which I used your Kendall's Spavin Cure was a malignant ankle sprain of sixteen months' standing. I had tried many things, but in vain. Your Kendall's Spavin Cure put the foot to the ground again, and, for the first time since hurt, in a natural position. For a family liniment it excels anything we ever used. Yours truly,

Rev. M. P. BELL, Pastor M. E. Church, Patten's Mills, N.Y.

Bakersfield, Vt., Dec. 22, 1879.

B. J. KENDALL & CO.: GENTS: I wish to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable liniment, Kendall's Spavin Cure. In the spring of 1872 I slipped on the ice and sprained my right limb at the knee joint. I was very lame and at times suffered the most excruciating pain. I wore a bandage on it for over a year, and tried most everything in my reach, but could find nothing that would give me permanent relief. When I overworked, it would pain me very much. In April, 1878, I began to think I should be a cripple for life, but having some of Kendall's Spavin Cure thought I would try it. I used one-third of a bottle and experienced relief at once. The pain left me and has not troubled me since. I feel very grateful to you and would recommend Kendall's Spavin Cure to all who suffer with sprains or rheumatism.

Yours truly MRS. J. BOUTELL.

Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors

12-31 DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

BELLEFONTE MUSIC STORE.

Pianos, Organs & Sheet Music,

INSTRUCTORS, COVERS AND STOOLS.

Band and Small Instruments, Organettes, Fashion Patterns, Oil Paintings and Chromos.

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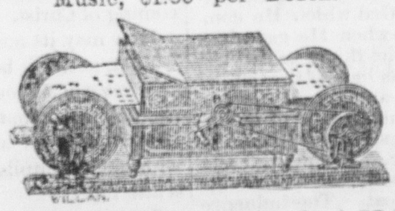

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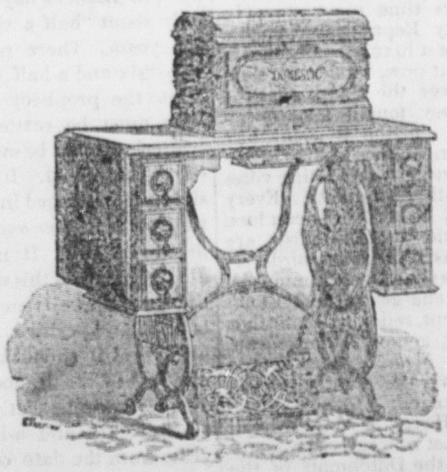

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Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

From Our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept., 1880.

Mr. Editor:

Six weeks of absence from the Capital with its broad avenues, its public buildings and its sweltering heat has given your correspondent glimpses of life in eleven of the Northern States with their ten thousand activities and industries. Flying across the country by railroads, journeying on steamboats he has jostled against that ever-moving tide of humanity that rushes on its ceaseless march like the denizens of an enchanted land basking amid the sunshine of perpetual pleasure. Living in the noontide of utilized improvements of the present it seems hard to believe that railroads, telegraphs and the ten thousand mechanical aids to labor were locked up in the great volume of undiscovered mysteries when thirty years of the present century had been marked off on the tally stick of time. Fifty years ago grain was shipped from Buffalo westward to the early settlers of Michigan, that far off region. That noble queen city of the Lakes, with its shipping, its elevators, railroads and Erie canal now receives from the never empty graneries of the West, more grain annually than any city in the world, and sends it forward through its great commercial arteries to satisfy the maw of the hungry East of both the old and the new Continent. The Erie canal for years was the open pathway of communication between the East and the unknown and uncultivated West. Years later came link by link what is now the grandest feature of the nineteenth century; the N. Y. Central Railroad, with its four tracks of steel rails from end to end, with branches spreading out like spider webs touching every part of the great State, its vast contributing connections reaching through and across the entire Continent, its mighty influence and princely capital controlling in a marked degree not only the commerce of the Nation, but of the world. One no longer hears the cry of change cars for Utica, Syracuse, Auburn and Rochester, as was heard years ago when the Central was run by eight or ten different corporations, but seated in their palace cars, one need never change till the conductor cries San Francisco. The engineer is still living, who finding that the funds could not be raised to complete the line between Attica and Buffalo started with a horse and buggy, visited as a Railroad Missionary the poor farmers along the proposed route and besought them to come to the rescue and turn out with their teams and do the grading, promising upon his honor that sometime in the future they should be compensated for their labor. There was many a doubting Thomas in those days, and the engineer was not able to muster large forces, but faith, pluck and grit, spanned the difficulty and the men of 1880 live in the meridian fulness of the faith of the early pioneers. This road finds its open pathway to Boston, New England's great commercial entrepot through the Troy & Fitchburg road. Since the completion of the Hoosac Tunnel this route has become a great favorite with the travelling public. Passing, as it does, through the most romantic and beautiful part of Massachusetts, being the shorter and most direct route between the East and the West, Saratoga and the sea-side watering places are made to contribute to its immense passenger traffic, while its freight trains never cease moving, loaded with the commerce of the country in its transit to and fro over their line. Living in the midst of these great commercial activities let us not think that the ultima thule has been reached. These vast improvements are but the advanced messengers of progress, with power to open other yet undiscovered thoughts of God which He committed to man when He gave him dominion over the things of earth.

The Democrats here at the Capital wasted a large amount of powder, and expended much gush of enthusiasm, over the seeming Greenback victory in Maine. The music has a sadder tinge now, as the results dwindle into defeat. The influence upon Republicans will be helpful and will be timely in its results.

The folly of running a Prohibition ticket at this time must now be seen by every Republican. Such a ticket may be a luxury sometime in the future, but now, when the rebels affirm all over the South that the principles they fought for are on trial in this election, it seems like fiddling when Rome is burning to peril the country by wasting votes on a Prohibition candidate. Every vote cast will be a Republican loss, as Democratic Prohibitionists are not as thick as white black birds.

Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, has assumed charge of the Post Office Department, relieving that other good natured, genial, Tennesseean, Judge Key. Mr. Maynard is too well known over the country to need any endorsement.

President Hayes is fond of tall men for cabinet officers. His angular majesty, the Dutchman of the Interior Department, Carl, is nearly all legs. If he would use them in walking out of this country it would please many people. Secretary Sherman is as tall as the Dutchman with oceans more brains. Postmaster General Maynard is of like stature and width as Sherman, with less brain power. Attorney General Devens is as tall as Maynard, a bachelor, a good talker and an eloquent orator. Secretary Ramsey is nearly six feet. Secretary Thomson is also a man of good length, sound in head and strong in body. Mr. Hayes evidently is a believer in the old saying that "a small body supports small brains" and puts his theory into practice in the make up of his cabinet.

PHAKS.

The Coming of Christ.

[CONCLUSION.]

2. The *Weekly Sabbath* indicates the time of the second coming of Christ, and that it is near.

The Sabbath is a figure of good things to come; that is, of the great Sabbath of Rest, which is a thousand years.

The six days of the week and the seventh are all of equal length. Every Sabbath is preceded by six work-days. The Millennium is the Sabbath of rest, and is preceded by six work-days as long as itself. "One day with the Lord is as a thousand years." As the Millenium is a thousand years, it is preceded by six thousand years, the working world. At the end of the six thousand comes the Sabbath of one thousand, ushered in by the coming of Christ.

Add together the dates of scripture from Adam to Noah, to Moses, to Daniel, and to Christ, and the six thousand years end at, or close to, 1880.

Scripture Dates, showing the great Sabbath of rest to be near at hand:

From Adam to end of flood,	1657
Thence to the call of Abraham,	422
Thence to the Exode,	430
Thence till the Judges,	83
Period of the Judges,	450
Samuel and the Kings,	521
The Captivity in Babylon,	70
From the Edict of Cyrus, to Christ,	483
From Christ's birth to A.D. 1,	4
From A.D. 1 to the present day,	1880
Total years from Adam to 1880,	6000

Thus it is evident that the 6000 working years of the world have reached their termination, or very nearly so. The dawn of the great Millennial Sabbath is close upon us, and with that dawn comes Christ.

3. The angel indicates it when he replies to the other angel, (Dan. 12: 5, 6, 7), that the "end of all these wonders" will occur in "*Time, times and an half.*"

What were "these wonders?"

The angel had just been giving Daniel a bird's-eye view of prominent events from that time until the coming of Christ, the resurrection of the righteous dead, the deliverance (ascension of the righteous living, the third woe, and the completion of the "scattering" of God's people. These are the wonders; they are recorded mostly in the eleventh chapter of Daniel, but the final events in the twelfth chapter.

"How long to the end of the wonders?" that is, to the coming of Christ (Michael is Christ), to the resurrection, and the third woe. Dan. 12: 1, 2. And the angel held up his hands to heaven and swore by Him that liveth forever, that it should be "*for a time, times, and an half.*"

The angel of God takes a most solemn oath that at the termination of a period which he designates as time, times and an half, Christ shall come, and the resurrection take place.

If the meaning of the expression, *time, times and an half*, can be discovered, then the point of time will be known at which we may look for the coming of Christ.

How may its meaning be known?

First, notice it is coupled with the "*scattering of the power*," or simply the people of God, that is, the Jews; and the "time, times and an half" end with the accomplished or completed scattering.

Second, notice that they were to be scattered *seven times*, and they had now, in Daniel's day, been scattered only about "half a time," or half of 365 years. There remained therefore, "six and a-half times," according to the prophecy of Moses, that they must be scattered before the scattering could be said to be accomed, or completed. It could not possibly accomplished in *three and a-half* times, nor in *four and a-half*, nor in *five and a-half*. It must be *six and a-half times;* and this would complete the scattering. Hence the evidence is plain and positive, that when the angel said it should be "*Time, times and an half*" to the end of these wonders, he meant exactly *six and a-half times*, or six and a-half times 365 years from the date of Daniel's vision of the angel standing upon the waters of the river to the coming of Christ and the time of trouble, or the third woe.

But as the third woe, and the completed gathering of the Jews from their dispersion occupy several years subsequent to the coming of Christ, so the six and a half times from the date of the vision (488 B. C.) extend about 4½ years beyond the termination of the seven times of Moses. This allows four and a-half years for the third woe, and makes the coming of Christ an event to be looked for in 1880 or very near that date, according to the scriptures. Both Moses and the angel agreed together in this, and confirm each other.

4. The 2300 years of Daniel's vision indicate the time of Christ's coming, and that it is near at hand.

This vision of the 2300 days (Dan. 8, 14) is one of the most important and one of the clearest on this point in scripture.

The vision occupies the eighth chapter of David.

The people first beheld a ram, pushing with his horns, in several directions. Dan. 8, 4. "I saw the same pushing westward and northward and southward; so that no living ones might stand before him."

The word "beasts" in our English Bible, should be translated, "living ones," and means persons and not beasts. The passage would correctly read, "so that us living persons might stand before him."

The word "persons" refers to the Jews in the Kingdom of Persia, at the time when Artaxerxes, the fifty King of Persia, was the King.

The word "pushing" refers to the edict of Artaxerxes, to destroy all the Jews in his vast empire in one day. The history of this edict may be found in the book of Esther, chapters 3 to 9.

This vision of the "pushing" of the ram, dates the 2300 years, and took place in the twelfth year of the reign of Artaxerxes.

In the ninth chapter and 24th verse, the angel, in explaining the vision to Daniel, informs him that in 490 years (that is 70 weeks) from the date of the vision, Jerusalem and the Jewish nations shall be destroyed; and that this event, by so far fulfilling the prophecy, shall "seal up," are make sure and certain the fulfillment of the whole vision, just as a seal affixed to a deed or instrument of writing makes it sure and certain.

Says the angel, Dan. 9, 24, "Seventy weeks" (i. e. 490 years) are determined;" but the word determined should be translated, "cut off."

"Seventy weeks are cut off," prove the 2300 years; that is to say, "490 years are cut off, or measured off from the 2300, at the end of which something (and that is destruction) shall come a fall "upon thy people, and upon thy holy city."

History makes this clear. At the end of 490 years, the wrath of an offended God, the legions of the Roman army, and dreadful destructions did "come upon the holly city," and upon the Jewish nation This same destruction "brought in," or rather I should say *brought out* "the everlasting righteousness of God," and "sealed up" and made sure the whole of the vision and prophecy of the 2300 days or years.

The destruction of Jerusalem is placed in our history as having occurred in the year 70 A. D.

If we measure back 490 years from this date, we reach the point 420 B. C., as the date of the vision of the pushing. That this was the true date of the vision, history confirms.

This, then, we find: that the first 490 years of the 2300, end at the year 70, if that be the true date of the destruction of Jerusalem, as most of our histories say. Deduct 490 from the whole vision of 2300, and 1810 years remain, after the destruction of Jerusalem, in the year 70 A. D. Add the 70 to the 1810, and the end of the 2300 years, and the end of the present dispensation occurs *at*, or *close to*, 1880, according to the prophecy of Daniel.

5. The appointed length of the Papacy, or the *abomination of desolation*, is an indication that the time of the second coming of Christ is near.

Does the expression "abomination of desolation" mean the Papacy?

It surely does. It can mean nothing else consistently.

Does Scripture give the length of time that the Papacy is to exist, from its full establishment to its destruction?

Yes. Scripture says it is to exist 1335 years, and then be destroyed by the coming of Christ. 2 Thes. 2, 8.

Let us look again to the vision of the 2300 day or years. Dan. 8, 13. One saint or angel asked another "How long the vision?" and then by his question, still farther, he implies that the duration will be composed of two parts, which are to be seperately fulfilled; first the one, and then the other; and that both parts together will be needed to make up the full and complete vision of 2300 days or years. He implies that the first part is called "*The Daily.*" Not "*daily sacrifice,*" but simply "*The Daily.*" Please notice that the word "*sacrifice*" is not an original scripture word; but is one *interpolated* by the translaters. It does not belong there. It observes, and alters, and falsifies the true meaning, misleading those who read. The first part of the vision of 2300 years then, is simply called "*The Daily.*"

The second part of the vision is called by the saint "*The transgression of desolation;*" but in Dan. 11 chapter and 31 verse, the same thing is called "*Abominations that maketh Desolate;*" or, "*Abomination of Desolation.*" In Dan. 18, 11, the same expression is used; and it is also used by Christ in Matt. 24, 16, where it is expressly translated "*Abomination of Desolation.*"

These two parts make up the whole duration of the vision, of 2300 years. Says one saint to the other, How long the vision: "*The Daily, and the Transgression of Desolation?*" That is, *the daily* or constant transgression, and the desolating transgression. Both were transgressions, both were hostile to the true people of God. Both would tread the sanctuary and the host under foot, to the extreme end of the 2300 years, first, the Daily, and after that the Desolating Transgression, called also the Abomination that maketh Desolate.

The Daily, and the Abomination, were what Daniel had seen in his vision. There were but two powers, or rather two classes of powers, hostile to the people of God. These were, the Pagan and the Papal, and these two reached from the time of the vision to the coming of Christ. He saw Persian and Grecian and Pagan Rome. All these powers were pagan, and trod under foot the people of God. Next he saw Papal Rome; and this also continued the treading under foot "the sanctuary and the host." And not only did this despotic power follow the persecuting example of the Pagan nations which had preceded it, but far exceeded them in the violence of its hostility and the multitudes which it destroyed, of the people of God. Well was it named by the angel, "Desolating Transgression," or Abomination of Desolation. While the Pagan haters of God destroyed some six millions of Christian people, the Abomination of Desolation, or the Papacy, has put to death some sixty to seventy-five millions.

That which Daniel saw, was the Pagan and the Papal. That which trod that Sanctuary and the host under foot for 2300 years, was the Pagan and the Papal. And while the *Daily* refers to the Pagan powers, the Abomination of Desolation can refer only to the Papal.

But when did the *Daily* go down and the Papal come up; for scripture says, Dan. 11: 31, "*And Arms*" (an army) "shall stand on his port, and they shall pollute the sanctuary of strength," (the christian church) "and shall take away *The Daily*, and they shall place *The Abomination that maketh desolate.*"

When was the Daily taken away, and the Abomination put in its place?

But let us notice first the language of one more verse –Dan. 12: 11, "And from the time that *The Daily* shall be taken away and *The Abomination that maketh desolate set up.*"

We cannot mistake this language. The scripture plainly says that the one goes down, and is replaced by the other; and that it does so at once, or so nearly as to form an epoch or well defined date from which to reckon time.

And the same verse, Dan. 12: 11, gives a period of time extending to a certain thing, dating from the rise of the Papacy; but this does not reach the end; but in the next verse, V. 12, it reaches the end, the "end of the days," the end of the 1335 days, and the end of the 2300 days. "Blessed is he that waiteth, and cometh to the thousand three hundred and five and thirty days," from the rise of the Papacy. "He that waiteth," not the wicked, but the righteous man, that joyfully and gladly looks up, watching and praying and *waiting* patiently for the coming of Christ. Blessed will be such when he comes to the 1335 years from the rise of the Papal power.

The 1335 years take their date in the reign of Justinian. Roman Catholic historians always place the supremacy of Romish Church in this reign.

Justinian, the Emperor, was zealous for the establishment of the Papacy. He sent forth his armies to fight and overthrow such kingdoms as should hinder it. He appears exactly to have fulfilled the prophetic vision of Daniel, in Dan. 7: 8, 20, 24, where three kingdoms are subdued before the power of the Little horn. And when Justinian had subdued several kings or kingdoms, the power of the Church was established, and from that time forward it ruled over the churches, and the nations of Europe, for 1000 years. The two most prominent powers subdued were the Vandals and the Ostrogoths; the latter about 540 to 545 A. D. The overthrow of these powers evidently settled the question of supremacy, and from this point, about 545 A. D., we may consider the Daily to have been taken away and the Abomination of Desolation set up. And if any should object, and say we cannot be so exact, yet we may safely reply that still these reckonings must be exceeding near the truth. If we allow 545 A. D. to be the date, and to this add 1335, then the end of the Papacy, by the coming of Christ, takes place in 1880. Grant even a variation of several years and still Christ's coming is near at hand.

6. The twenty-fourth chapter of Matthew contains strong indications that the time of the coming of Christ is near at hand.

This chapter contains a number of well-defined landmarks, by which to mark the centuries as they pass, and make evident the time to anticipate the coming of Christ.

The disciples ask Jesus, Mat. 24: 3, "What shall be the *sign* of thy coming, and of the end of the world?"

And Jesus proceeds to answer these questions, confining his remarks to events occurring in the Roman Empire, as that vast power and its successors from that time forward has alone, in the main, to do with the people of God. In verse 6 he gives them a distinguishing feature of the Empire for the first 500 years. "And ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars;" wars of the mighty Empire, while yet whole and undivided; wars against various tribes and people.

But in the next verse he has taken a step forward to the time when the Empire was no longer whole, but has become broken up and divided into kingdoms and nations. The language of verse 7 then becomes exactly true. "For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom." This marks the period from 500 A. D. to 550. But from this point forward, nations and kingdoms have no more to do, as such with the people of God. Another, and a different power, takes their place, and overrides and tyrannizes, to their extreme sorrow, both over the people of God and all these kingdoms.

This great fact is shadowed forth dimly, it is true, but surely in the following verse:

Verse 8, "All these are the beginning of sorrows," that is, the beginning of that "*Great Tribulation*" which was to continue over 1000 years, taking its date about 550 A. D. and continuing to the very verge of the 19th century; taking its date from the setting up of the Papacy, and lasting till the great nations of Europe combining together, warned and compelled that persecuting power to desist from her bloody work in 1780.

Our Lord is still speaking (in verse 15) of what I may call the third epoch —the "beginning of sorrows," or the beginning of the great tribulation, when he says, V. 15, "When ye, therefore, shall see the abomination of desolation, spoken of by Daniel, the prophet, stand in the holy place"—then follows a warning which should be attached to some prophecy of the destruction of Jerusalem. Matthew omits that prophecy. Luke has recorded it, but has omitted the prophecy quoted from Daniel.

Matthew omits many verses which Luke records, but he records many which Luke omits, and this mutual omission has rendered these chapters greatly misunderstood. Luke speaks specially of Jerusalem, its being compassed with armies, and its destruction and the captivity of the Jews until Christ comes; but he says not a word of the Papacy, that Abomination of Desolation; nor of the Great Tribulation, which was to follow the setting of that apostolic power. Matthew, on the other hand, says nothing of the destruction of Jerusalem, or of its being compassed with armies, or the captivity of its people; but he foretells of the Papacy and the great tribulation which should follow it.

It may be said with emphasis, that it is impossible for the "*Abomination of Desolation*" to mean a Roman army; or for the *Great Tribulation* to mean the sorrows attendant on the destruction of Jerusalem. The Abomination of Desolation was to continue 1335 years. Not so the Roman army. The "*Abomination*" was to be set up on the going down of the "Daily." Not so the Roman army. The *Great Tribulation* followed the setting up of the *Abomination*. It did not follow any deeds done by the Roman army. The *Abomination* was the *third* in the epoch marked out by Matthew in chapter 24. The Roman army occupied the very *first* portion of the first epoch.

The Roman army was in Jerusalem, but the headquarters of the *Abomination* have been almost wholly in Rome, and never in Jerusalem. It could not possibly have stood in any portion of the Temple, or "holly place" in Jerusalem; but it did, and has for more than 1300 years occupied a place in the christian church. "Setting in the temple of God, showing himself that he is God." 2d Thes. 2 4.

The Great Tribulation lasted over 1200 years; it extended over the whole of the European Continent, and it slaughtered from 60 to 70 millions of christians, and was caused by the Abomination of Desolation, or the Papacy.

The tribulation, caused by the Roman army, was confined to one single city, and that not of the largest. It was confined to a single people, the Jews, and to the limits mainly of a few months.

With emphisis, then, it may again be said that the tribulations of Jerusalem cannot possibly be the Great Tribulation; nor the Roman army the Abomination of Desolation.

The verses of Matt., 24, 16, 17 and 18, must be in reply to Luke 21 chapter and 20 verse, "When ye shall see Jerusalem compassed with armies," then do so and so.

But in Matt. 24 chapter and 21 verse, "For *there* shall be Great Tribulation," the subject returns to the 15th verse and records what is to follow; when the Abomination of Desolation shall stand in the holly place.

But this third epoch, the tribulation which was to last over 1200, Christs' prophecies shall come to a sudden end; insomuch that the ceasing of the tribulations becomes the starting point of other and very important events.

Matt. 24 chapter and 29 verse, "Immediately after the tribulation of those days, shall the sun be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light."

It was previously mentioned, that the great powers of Europe continue together in 1780, to put a stop to the bloody prosecutions of Papacy. This took place in April, 1780. When they had done this, and compelled the Papacy to obey their mandates, it would be correct to say the great tribulation had come to an end.

And it would be reasonable then, to look for and expect a fulfillment of Christ's words, "Immediately after those days, shall the sun be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light."

If we inquire of history, do we learn of any event which took place, answering to this prophecy of Chist?

The emphatic reply is, we do.

There was a very remarkable darkening of the sun and moon immediately after the ceasing of the tribulation, It occurred in May, 1780, the very next month after the powers of Europe had notified the Pope of Rome to cease his persecutions. It occurred so exactly in the order of events, and so exactly at the time foretold by Christ, and was so marked in its character, both the darkening of the day and of the night, that we are convinced it is just what Christ spoke of in his prophecy. The day became so dark that men ceased their outdoor labors, fowls and birds went to roosts; lights were needed for indoor work. Indeed, the darkness was so unnatural and so extreme, it created the direst consternation. And the night was as remarkable as the day for its darkness.

Surrounded, then, and hedged in as this remarkable occurrence is, by so striking events of prophecy, taking place in the exact time and order of their prediction, and being one which science has never been able to adequately explain, we cannot hesitate to consider it a fulfillment of Christ's word, and one of the signs by which we may discern the time of the coming of the Son of Man. It is, indeed, a notable land mark. It is the first of several visible signs, mentioned by Christ, to be beheld by the very last generation of the present dispensation. He says that when these things come to pass, we may *know* that we are in the last generation of men before the resurrection. He assures us that the generation which beholds them, shall not pass away until he comes.

Hear his own words, Matt. 24 chapter and 34 verse: "Verily, I say unto you, this generation shall not pass, till all these things be fulfilled."

This noticeable sign took place May 19th, 1780. A generation at the longest can hardly extend beyong a hundred years. Already the hundred are passed. Only here and there a lonely stranger remains of those alive at the darkening of the sun. It cannot be long before every one will be gone. But before they all shall pass away, we may look for the coming of Christ. His words are, "This generation shall not pass, till all these things are fulfil'ed."

IRWIN.

SOLON CHASE BOLTS.

The Maine Fusionists Split on the Electoral Issue.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 21.—Four hundred and fifty delegates attended the Greenback convention held here to-day to choose an electoral ticket. The meeting was inharmonious from the start and the result of it was a bolt by the straight Greenbackers under the leadership of Solon Chase. A large majority of the delegates favored the support of the Fusion electoral ticket put in nomination by the Democratic and Greenback State committees and carried the indorsement of that ticket in the convention. Thereupon seventy delegates withdrew, organized a convention, nominated a straight Weaver ticket, consisting of Solon Chase, the leader of the Greenback movement in Maine; J. F. Turner, publisher of the *New Era*, the leading Greenback organ in the State; C. R. Whidden, editor of the Calais *Times*; Judge R. A. Frye, Thomas Burton, Geo. W. Worcester, and J. F. Hilton, and resolved to set to work again the old Greenback clubs. As Solon Chase withdrew from the regular convention he said that if the Greenbackers vote for Hancock they sign the burial certificate of the rag baby and he might as well go back to the plow he left five years ago.

The feeling between the two factions is bitter, and the bolters are in earnest. How big a vote they will poll remains to be seen. Two-thirds of the Maine Greenbackers come from the Democratic ranks and will vote for Hancock to a man. Many Republican Greenbackers will follow their example, and many will not. Some of these will vote for Garfield and others the straight Weaver ticket. The regular convention was avowedly run in the interest of Hancock, and the bolting convention was a revolt against Democratic dictation.

A Pleasant Occasion.

On Monday, September 13th, Jonathan Schenck, of Howard, was sixty-two years old. He celebrated his birthday by having a reunion of his family, including his only brother, Michael Schenck, and his family.

The occasion was truly a pleasant one. All his children, eight in number, with their wives and husbands, and all his grandchildren, numbering twenty-three were present. The forenoon being rainy the time was spent in the house, the children engaging in sports of various kinds, while the older ones talked of the incidents and sports of childhood, now and then mixing in a little vocal and instrumental music.

The afternoon was spent by the children in swinging, Mr. Schenck having put up a large one in the yard for their amusement. They also relished the nuts and candies with which "Grandpa" treated them.

Mr. Schenck was the recipient of some fine presents from his children. Among others, was a handsome easy chair, which gift proved a great surprise to him. It seems that his son N. H. Schenck, who has been in Cameron county for the past seven years, came home on Saturday with his wife and daughter. They were met by his brother and brother-in-law who agreed that he should go to Bellefonte on the early train on Monday, make a purchase and return on the noon train, when they would meet him and take him home in time for dinner. A number of the others, knowing what was on foot, had Mr. Schenck in an adjoining room interested in a conversation, while the chair was taken into the dining room. The long table having been richly spread with all the luxuries and dainties that any one could wish for, the father and guests were invited to dinner. Just as he entered the dining room door he saw the chair and stopped, when in behalf of his children his son N. H. presented it to him in a neat little speech. He thanked his children kindly for it and seemed to appreciate their gift.

After an appropriate prayer a splendid repast was partaken of by fifty persons who had assembled.

Toward the close of the day all engaged in a song exercise, when handshaking and leave-taking was participated in. May we have many such happy reunions. A FRIEND.

AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 23.—Mrs. Ann Tousey, of Coburg, aged 24, used kerosene in lighting the fire this morning. She was burned from head to foot and died this evening. A sister of the deceased was burned a year ago in a similar manner in Brooklyn.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—At the meeting to-day of the State Liquor Dealers' Association resolutions were adopted denouncing the laws that make their business odious and disreputable.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison contributes an article to the October number of the *North American Review*, in which he states that he has succeeded in making the electric light entirely practicable for all illuminating purposes. He shows the advantages of electricity over gas, and explains how his system is to be introduced. He comments upon the unfavorable opions that have been passed upon his work, and says that similar judgments were pronounced upon telegraphy, steam navigation, and other great discoveries. Other articles in the October number of the Review are: 'The Democratic party judged by its history,' by Emery A. Storrs; 'The Ruins of Central America,' by Desire Charnay; 'The Observance of the Sabbath,' by Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon; 'The Campaing of 1862, by Judge D. Thew Wright; 'The Taxation of Church Property,' by Rev. Dr. A. W. Pitzer; and 'Recent Progress in Astronomy,' by Prof. E. S. Holden.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, New York, have just republished *Blackwood's Magazine* for September. The two serials, 'Dr. Wortle's School' and 'Bush Life in Queensland,' which have been running through several numbers, are continued. Besides these there are several short articles and sketches of the kind for which this periodical has long been distinguished. Such are 'The Bayard of the East,' which gives an outline of the career of Sir James Outram, a distinguished officer of the Indian army, whose achievements won from his contemporaries the above title; and 'A Week in Athens,' a very interesting description of the remains of the ancient city, ending with a strong recommendation to travelers to go at any time to Athens. Under the head of 'New Novels,' a goodly number of recent publications of that description are passed in review, with brief accounts of the plots, and sundry extracts illustrative of style. The reviewer pronounces the trade of novelist 'the most inexhaustible, the most indispensable of arts.'

The periodicals reprinted by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly*, *Edingburg*, *Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the publishers

Items Personal and Pertinent.

"Another man overboard," as the landlady remarked when the beat skipped on Saturday night without paying for his week's board.

General Bushrad Johnson, a well-known ex-Confederate brigadier, died at his residence, in Macoupin, Ill., last Saturday.

Dr. Tanner, in a sort of a stage fright, broke down in an attempt to make an off-hand address at an Ohio agricultural fair a few days since.

A Democratic editor says: "Coal oil rubbed on the neck and head will cure hog colera; we have tried it." Who can dispute testimony like that?

There are in Philadelphia 434 churches; in New York city, 354; and in Brooklyn, 240. In no other American city are there more than two hundred.

M. Victorien has bought the door which Charlotte Corday opened in order to enter the cabinet where Marat was sitting in the bath when she stabbed him.

A Boston girl declined an offer of marriage because if she accepted she would have to go on a wedding tour, and she would not leave her five cats.

"I cannot understand," said Jones, "how it is that if I drink another man's health until I think he is very healthy my own health always suffers."

George Bancroft the Historian, who has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, gave a dinner party at Newport on Wednesday evening.

Miss Thursby was to visit Sweden with Ole Bull and was in London, all ready to start, when she was stopped by a telegram announcing the old violinist's death.

Customer—"Waiter, this turbot is not as good as that of last Sunday." Waiter—"Oh, sir, excuse me, you are mistaken. It is a piece of the very same fish!"

It is said that sharks will not bite a swimmer who keeps his legs in motion. If you can keep kicking longer than a shark can keep waiting, you'll be all right.

Frederick Douglas is having an ovation in his progress through Indiana. As a fugitive slave he crossed that State in 1844, and his old friends meet him everywhere.

Mrs. Gaglin, of Carroll county, Ky., recently walked two miles to a circus, her liking for diversion of that kind having lasted until she is in her ninety-ninth year.

Fifty-one ears of hot corn made a meal for Elias Druckerbrote, at Uniontown, Ohio, on a wager. The last ear was eaten, cob and all, and washed down with a pint of whiskey.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage, at the Tabernacle, on Sunday night: "In the day of resurrection I would rather be a Modoc chief than a plundering United States officer on a reservation."

New Advertisements.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN THE MOST INEXPERIENCED HANDS!

For Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera,
AND ALL THOSE NUMEROUS TROUBLES OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS SO PREVALENT AT THIS SEASON,

No Remedy known to the Medical Profession has been in use so long and with such uniformly satisfactory results as

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

It has been used with such wonderful success in all parts of the world in the treatment of these difficulties, that it has come to be considered

AN UNFAILING CURE FOR ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

and such it really is when taken in time and according to the very plain directions inclosing each bottle.

In such diseases, the attack is usually sudden and frequently very acute; **but with a safe remedy at hand** for immediate use, **there is seldom danger of the fatal result** which so often follows a few days' neglect.

The inclination to wait and see if the morrow does not bring a better feeling, not infrequently occasions a vast amount of needless suffering, and **sometimes costs a life.** A timely dose of Pain Killer will almost invariably save both, and with them the attendant doctor's fee.

It has stood the test of forty years' constant use in all countries and climates, and is perfectly safe in any person's hands.

It is recommended by Physicians, Nurses in Hospitals, and persons of all classes and professions who have had opportunity for observing the wonderful results which have always followed its use.

No family can afford to be without it, and its price brings it within the reach of all.

The use of one bottle will go further to convince you of its merits than columns of newspaper advertising. Try it, and you will never do without it.

Price **25c. 50c.** and **$1.00** per bottle. You can obtain it at any drug-store or from

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

FANCY SILKS, BLACK SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, BROCADES, WEDDING OUTFITS, DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES, BLACK GOODS, PRINTS, PERCALES, LINENS and COTTONS, DRESS MAKING, MANTLES, CLOAKS, SUITS, SHAWLS, INFANTS' WEAR, BOYS' WEAR, GIRLS' WEAR, CLOAKINGS, BLANKETS, WOOLENS, HANDKERCHIEFS, TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, Underwear in Muslin and Merino, etc.

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BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT is now so systematized, and in charge of such thoroughly competent and experienced hands, that persons unable to visit our store can do their shopping by writing us for samples or goods, with the assurance of getting them at the **same prices** as if buying in person. We carry an *average* stock of about **half a million of dollars,** *all bought for prompt cash* in the markets of Europe as well as in this country. Try us, and see how **cheaply** and **quickly** you can get what you want by mail or express. When in town we shall be pleased to have you call on us.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OR SAMPLES.

COOPER & CONARD,
IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS,
Ninth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Established 1852. Mention this paper.

BENJ. F. GRAFTON. STORY B. LADD.
HALBERT E. PAINE,
Late Commissioner of Patents.

PATENTS

PAINE, GRAFTON & LADD,

Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents.

412 Fifth Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Practice patent law in all its branches in the Patent Office, and in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States. Pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp for postage. 12-35tf

Van Dyke's SULPHUR SOAP

Is superior to all other soaps. It is combined with Sulphur in its pure, unadulterated state, which enters the pores of the skin, being absorbed into the blood through the minute capillaries, and thus acts upon the skin, whether it is healthy or in a diseased condition, both locally and constitutionally, thereby eliminating all impurities from the blood, and exciting the skin to healthy action. It produces a fineness, purity, and freshness of the complexion which is unequalled, and can be produced by no other means. No toilet, nursery or bath room is complete without it. It makes the skin pure, clear, white and healthy; is cleansing, deodorizing, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve itching piles when nothing else will have any effect. Ask for VAN DYKE'S SULPHUR SOAP; insist upon it, and take no imitation. Sold by druggists. Aschenbach & Miller, proprietors, 301 Callowhill street, Philadelphia. 12-29-1y 35

Our Catalogue of Band Instruments, 180 Engravings of Suits, Caps, Belts, Pompons, Pouches, Drum Majors' Staffs, Chevrons, Helmets, Helmet Plates, Helmet Trimmings, Epaulettes, Shoulder Knots, Sashes, Batons, Lyres, Plumes, Lamps, Stands, Cutlasses, Swords, Guns, Rifles, Uniforms, Caps, Clothing for Bands, Musical Instruments, Strings, Reeds, Trimmings, Tassels, Cords, Music Folios, Covers, Racks, Desks, Band Badges, Batons, Gauntlets, Gloves, Shoulder Straps, Belts, Buckles, Sashes, Aprons, Collars, Cuffs, Chevrons, Stripes, Lace, Braid, Cord, Fringe, Tassels, Buttons, Epaulettes, Shoulder Knots, Helmets, Helmet Plates, Helmet Trimmings, Plumes, Caps, Hats, Feathers, Pompons, Cockades, Aiguillettes, Sashes

Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

—Powers ahead. 36-1m

—Autumn leaves are falling.

—House cleaning has commenced.

—Leap year is on the home stretch.

—Carpets at the very lowest prices, at the Bee Hive.

—*Now is the time to pay your State and County tax.*

—Smoke Harry Lindsey's Abelardo y Eloisa 5 cent cigars.

—Shawls, cloaks and skirts in endless variety at the Bee Hive.

—The place to buy the best and cheapest shoes—Powers & Son's. 36

—A tramp called his shoes "corporations," because they had no soles.

—Mr. Jacob Valentine has returned after a lengthy visit to Ocean Grove.

—A large importation of fringes and gimps just received at the Bee Hive.

—Altoona employs fifty-one persons to teach the young mind "how to shoot."

—The Clearfield county fair, according to their papers, was not a success.

—Grand fall opening at the Bee Hive. All the latest novelties in dress goods and silks.

—The latest thing in boots—Stockings. The best place to buy groceries—Sechler & Co's.

—*October 2nd is the last day for payment of taxes, to secure a vote at the coming election.*

—Mann's axe factory in Mifflin county turned out 38,389 axes during the month of August.

—Dr. E. A. Russel, of Unionville, was busy as a bee Saturday looking after the comfort of veterans.

—We are making suits to order in the best of style almost as cheap as ready made, at the Bee Hive.

—The smiling countenance of Mr. A. J. Smith, of Port Matilda, was seen at Unionville on Saturday.

—We have the largest, finest and cheapest stock of shirts, ties, boots, &c. in Centre county at the Bee Hive.

—Says the Mt. Union *Times*: "Wm. Bathurst, of Howard, Centre county, is visiting his son, 'the Sheriff,' in town."

—Wonder if the *Watchman* has concluded not to eat "crow." At least, we don't see the old War Horse's name up.

—It seems impossible that Kendall's Spavin Cure should effect such wonderful cures, but if you will try it you will doubt no longer. Read the Advertisement.

—One very noticeable feature of the Re-union at Unionville on Saturday was the severe soberness of everybody. Not a drunken man was seen on the grounds, and every one seemed happy.

—No discovery in the history of the world has aroused the people more and claimed the attention of medical men, equal to the discovery of the wonderful ingredient contained in the DAY KIDNEY PAD.

—When all the world is young, lad, all the trees are green, and every goose a swan, lad, and every lass a queen; then hey for boat and horse, lad, and round the world away, buy your groceries of Sechler, lad, and away for home, away!

—A brute named John Woods attempted to murder an old lady named Mary Ann Hill, who resides in Fox township, Elk county. He bit off one of her ears, and her life is now despaired of. The wretch has been arrested and placed in prison.

—The Republican meeting at Mann's axe factory Friday night was very largely attended. Speeches were made by Messrs. Love and Hastings, instead of Keller and Hastings, as previously reported. Wm. Dale was president of the meeting, and the Pleasant Gap band furnished the music.

—Tyrone *Herald*: "It is the unanimous opinion of military critics that Col. Burchfield's Fifth regiment is the brag regiment of the two brigades that were in camp. Lieutenant Colonel Hastings had command during most of the encampment, and won the highest praise for himself and the regiment.

—Mr. Harry Green is absent in Philadelphia intending to remain some time, during which he will attend a course of lectures on pharmacy. He has not taken his cigar store with him, however, and his friends can be supplied with his celebrated cigars as usual at Green's drug store.

A DAY AT UNIONVILLE.

Annual Re-Union of the Veteran Club of Centre County—Four Thousand People Present.

The seventh annual Re-union and pic-nic of the veteran soldiers of Centre county was a success in every sense of the word. The weather was as pleasant as could be desired, and thousands of people crowded the grounds from early dawn till late at night. Provision was abundant and none left the grounds with an empty stomach. In short, it was a grand affair from beginning to end, and even exceeded the most sanguine expectations of everyone concerned. The various committees labored incessantly, leaving nothing undone that would in any way contribute to its success, and they now have the proud satisfaction of seeing their efforts crowned with success.

The citizens of Unionville really outdone themselves in the matter of decoration, and the beautiful arches of spruce and bunting which spanned the various streets would have been an honor to a much larger town. Each one seemed to vie with the other and the result was many private dwellings were very handsomely and tastefully decorated with flags and evergreen. Large flags were stretched across streets, and small ones hung from windows and roof tops. Every one was surprised and highly admired it. It seemed to strike each visitor the more forcibly because they had not expected to see anything of the kind, and when they stepped from the platform of the cars they seemed rather awe-inspired. It demonstrated clearly that the people of that staid borough took a deep interest in the affair, and to them is due probably more than to any others the credit for the grand success which characterized this Re-union more than any previous one ever held by that organization.

Every seat of the special train of twelve passenger cars, which left Bellefonte at a little after nine o'clock, was filled before the train started, and many were standing in the aisles, but before it reached Unionville the cars were literally packed, and it was difficult to find even standing room. Nearly a thousand people were aboard and when they reached their destination everyone rushed pell-mell for the pic-nic grounds.

The veterans and musical organizations, however, proceeded to Allegheny street, where the column was formed. The line of procession was on Alleghany street to Union, on Union to Chestnut, and out Chestnut to the pic-nic grounds. The column marched in the following order:

Chief Marshal—Austin Curtin.
Assistant Marshals—J. C. Hicklen, J. B. Shipley and Robt. Cambridge.
Drum Corps.
Pleasant Gap Band.
Co. B, Bellefone Fencibles.
Gregg Post, No. 95.
Lemont Cornet Band.
Veterans.
Washington Cornet Band.
Veterans.

The pic-nic grounds had been put in elegant condition by the citizens of Unionville; brush had been removed, stone had been hauled away, tables set up, and a large speakers' stand erected and nicely decorated. The grounds were placed in first-class condition, and evidently had required an immense amount of labor to do so.

Immediately after arriving on the grounds the address of welcome was delivered by Rev. J. A. Woodcock, of Milesburg, which was responded to by Col. D. S. Keller, secretary of the Club. Secretary Keller called the meeting to order and nominated Maj. G. F. Harris for presiding officer. Prayer was then offered by Rev. H. Lundy, of Snow Shoe.

A committee of nine was then appointed on place of next meeting, with Col. Andrew Gregg as chairman, and a committee of nine on officers for the succeeding year, with Lieut. John W. Stuart as chairman. Roll was then called, after which recess was taken until 2 p. m.

Dinner was then announced, and everybody invited to partake. This was one of the striking features of the occasion. A number of long tables had been erected, and were loaded down by the good ladies of that vicinity with everything imaginable—delicacies and substantials. The neatness and good taste in which everything had been arranged was very noticeable, and called forth the admiration of all. It is useless to say that all did justice to themselves, and uttered a silent prayer of regret that every Re-union was not held in Unionville. All through the woods private parties were making way with their lunches, and the scene was like that of an immense dining room with scarcely room enough to move about. It was a very pleasant and impressive scene not easily erased.

After dinner the assemblage again gathered about the stand and the business of the club resumed. After music by the Zion and Pleasant Gap bands the committee appointed presented their reports. The one on place of meeting reported in favor of Spring Mills, and the committee on officers favored a continuation of the present board. The reports were adopted. Treasurer Curtin then made his annual report, which was adopted.

After music by the Pine Hall band, Ex-Governor Curtin delivered a very eloquent and touching address, which was received with cheers. Five minute talks were indulged in by the Rev. W. A. Ridge, of Eagleville, D. F. Fortney, Col. R. H. Forster and Col. D. H. Hastings, of Bellefonte, and Col. Jas. F. Weaver of Milesburg, all of which were interspersed with music by the several bands. Capt. Austin Curtin moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the citizens of Unionville, the several local committees, the several bands and the Bellefonte Fencibles. It was seconded by Capt. John Hamilton in a neat little speech, and adopted by three rousing cheers. Benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. J. A. Woodcock.

After the business of the club had been finished, people began leaving the grounds, and soon a steady and thick stream of people were moving back to town. Those who had come in private conveyances were now rapidly leaving, and the Bellefonte delegation were roaming about the village admiring the decorations. After a delay of some time they again crowded the cars, and in a short time were soon on their way home.

By six o'clock nearly all of the four thousand people had left the town, bearing with them the pleasant memories of Unionville, its people and their generosity.

The Bellefonte delegation arrived home about six o'clock, tired and dirty, and spent little time in getting to their homes, washing themselves and brushing off their clothes.

Huntingdon County Wedding.

We clip from the Altoona *Tribune* the following in relation to the wedding of Mr. Adam Heiffner and Miss Mary Geissinger, sister of Dr. J. D. Geissinger of this place, which occurred at the home of the bride on Thursday last, a notice of which appeared in a late issue of this paper:

"A number of presents were received from the friends and relatives of the happy couple, both of the useful and ornamental sort, among which were a silver dinner service, six pieces; silver water pitcher, silver cake dish, pair of silver napkin rings, ebony and bronze clock, set of China cups and saucers, full China chamber set, two toilet sets, dozen Roger's silver knives, three dozen napkins, pair of chair tidies, lace tie and handkerchief, East India table cover, towel, set of toilet mats, towel rack, engraving entitled "From an Unknown Shore," glass fruit dishes, trailing vine and flowers in water colors and framed, and a number of other articles. The wedding party, including a number of friends from a distance, drove to Huntingdon after dinner and took the train east at 4:15 for Shirleysburg, where a reception was given to all in the evening by the thoughtful friends at the new home of Mr. and Mrs. Heiffner. Our congratulations and best wishes attend on their married way."

Didn't Want a Newspaper.

"No!" thundered the old farmer to a man soliciting his subscription to a newspaper. "Don't want no papers around here. It's a waste of money. Catch me foolin' away two dollars on a newspaper. I never reads 'em, and my folks never does nuther." Then he turned to the bogus lightning rod agent, who was sitting by, and told him he might put up a cheap rod on his barn, and he signed the contract which the agent presented to him with scarcely a glance. But when in a few months that contract turned up again, the old farmer was horrified to find that in some manner it had changed into a note of hand for $500. And he had to pay it too. But he don't read papers.

—Harry English, the murderer, according to the Cameron county *Press*, is now on trial at Ridgway. The case for the Commonwealth is conducted by Hon. John Hall, of Elk and Hon. Geo. A. Jenks of Jefferson. The prisoner is defended by A. B. Richmond, of Meadville, W. W. Ames, of St. Mary's, and P. R. Cotter and Eugene Mullen, of McKean.

—Mr. Al. Shope, who learned the jewelry business in this town, and who is well known to many of the young folks hereabouts, has purchased the jewelry establishment of Wm. H. Habgood, at Renovo, Clinton county, and hereafter will reside in that town. His friends here all wish him abundant success.

—Operator Malin frequently has telephonic communication with Lock Haven. Sounds are transmitted so perfectly that one can easily distinguish the different voices.

—Everybody smokes Harry Lindsey's Logan Hose 5 cent cigars.

Mr. Smith's Vindication.

HEADQUARTERS GREGG POST, No. 95, G. A. R.

Extract from minutes of special meeting, September 23d, 1880:

The committee to investigate certain rumors affecting the character and standing of Comrade Edward A. Smith, wherein he is charged with being a "deserter" and "bounty jumper," respectfully report that after a *full investigation*, involving not only an examination of his discharge papers and the history of his service as it appears on record, but also *special inquiry* amongst those who were his *comrades* in the *last* regiment in which he served—145th Penna. Volunteers—your committee are convinced that the service of Comrade E. A. Smith as a *soldier* of the Union was in every way honorable, and that he was discharged from the United States service *once* "by reason of expiration of term of enlistment," and *twice* "by reason of surgeon's certificate of disability."

Your committee further recommends that their report be published in the newspapers as a means of further vindicating Comrade Smith and of exposing to the scorn and contempt of all comrades of the Grand Army the persons *base* enough to slander and defame the record most dear to every soldier of the Union.

R. C. CHEESMAN,
H. H. BENNER,
D. S. KELLER,
R. C. IRVIN,
JAS. WHITTAKER.

The above report approved by Post and ordered to be published.

GEORGE F. HARRIS,
Post Commander.

Amusements at the Fair.

As the time for holding the county fair is growing close at hand, the superintendents of the amusement department, Messrs. Geissinger and Ray, have proposed the following list of amusements. These, as the circular upon which they are printed states, only comprise the principal features, and other amusements will be added. However, the list is a very good one, and we know will please all who attend:

Wednesday, October 6.

1:30 p. m.: Glass ball shooting. 3:30 p. m.: Grand open air concert at the music emporium of Bunnell & Aikens. 4:00 p. m.: Rifle shooting match, 150 yards.

Thursday, October 7.

10:00 a. m.: Grand open air concerts at music emporium. 10:30 a. m.: Archery contest. 1:30 p. m.: Grand concert at music emporium. 2:00 p. m.: Trotting; independent purse—$175, best 2 in 3; $100 to first, $50 to second, $25 to third, dot less than five to enter. Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse. 3:00 p. m.: Running horse race—1 mile; best $5; second $3. 4:00 p. m: Grand concert at music emporium.

Friday, October 8.

11:00.: Grand concert at music emporium. 2:00 p. m.: Trotting—Farmer's purse $20. Class 9, best 2 in 3. First $10, second 7, third 3. 3:00 p. m.: Country purse $20. Class 10, first $10, second $7, third $3.

—Mr. Abram S. Valentine, a member of the firm of Valentines & Co., is the fortunate owner of a handsome six-months' old colt, a full neice of Wm. H. Vanderbilt's celebrated trotter, Maud S. The sire of this beautiful piece of horseflesh is "Patterson," a full brother of Maud S. Besides this colt, Mr. Valentine owns a beautiful two-and-a-half-year-old Hambletonian that is greatly admired by all lovers of blooded stock. Admirers of handsome horses should visit the stables of Mr. Valentine and feast their eyes on his excellent stock.

—Spencer C. Ogden and his mother left Friday for Philadelphia, from which place they will sail about the first of November for the coast of Africa. Mr. Ogden has secured there a position as shipping agent for a coffee house, and his mother, who understands the climate of the country, —having been there for a number of years as a missionary—accompanies him as a bodyguard. May they have abundant success in their undertaking is the wish and prayer of all their friends in this community.

—The lunch set out by Mr. Peters, of the Bush House, Friday morning was the most complete affair of the kind we ever saw. It consisted of baked blue fish egg sauce, chicken salad, chow chow, celery, bread and butter, and a lot of other dainties we fail to remember. Mr. Peters is a landlord who understands his business, and is bringing this caravansary up to the first rank among the popular hotels of the State.

—A disreputable Altoona Democrat succeeded in cheating an innocent German lady of that city out of $3. She could not understand English, and he by the use of a lot of gestures, gave her to understand that he wanted money, and when handed the three dollars he walked off. She thought he was a census-taker.

—If your horse has a spavin use 'Kendall's Spavin Cure. See the Advertisement.

Hanging Garfield in Effigy.

A report just reaches our ear from a trust worthy source, to the effect that on Wednesday night of last week a lot of Centre Hall Democrats attempted—and would have succeeded had it not been for the prevailence of the better judgment of one Mr. Wolf—to hang in effigy General James A. Garfield, the Republican candidate for President. It was to have taken place in the main street of the town, and left hanging the whole of the next day so that everyone who drove by to attend the Granger picnic could see it. Such was the programme intended to be carried out, but fortunately for the Democracy of Centre Hall it failed.

Great God! is it possible that men will allow their prejudices to prompt them to commit such an atrocious act as this! When men of either party are reduced to such a standard they deserve the contempt and ostracism of all decent people, and we might say it is indeed fortunate for the leaders of this movement that their programme was not carried out.

But, then, there is a reason why this can be overlooked. The people of that valley have long borne a reputation for their extreme ignorance, and they seem determined to allow no apportunity to slip by that will in any way tend to strengthen this conviction. We haven't the least doubt but that these political nondescripts, when they conceived the idea of hanging in effigy Gen. Garfield, labored under the hallucination that it was entirely in accord with political decorum. But if such a thing had been attempted by the Republicans, the Democrats, ignorant as they are, would have resented it severely, and they would have been perfectly justifiable in doing so. But the Republicans of that village are in the minority, and their Democratic neighbors, utterly oblivious of the personal feelings of their Republican friends, would have committed an act that would some day be resented as severely and in the same spirit in which it was committed.

But such seems to be one of the distressing necessities of the Democratic party. Daily we hear of Republican street parades betng stoned and annoyed by narrow-minded Democrats. This is not unusual, and we have only to say to them that it does not tend to add strength to their ranks, and besides being a discredit has a strong tendency to detract from them.

Death from Intemperance.

It is indeed rarely we are called upon to record the death of a woman—so unnatural, so inhuman—who allows her craving for liquor to cause such a degradation in her moral and physical nature as to place her on a commen level with the common drunkard. We refer now to the death on Saturday last, near Johnstown, of Mrs. Hugh Mackin, and we clip from an exchange the following particulars in regard to her death: "She was found dead in her bed at her home by a neighbor who called at the house to see her. She was a resident of that place about thirty years but was addicted to drink, and after the death of her husband, some twelve years ago, she became a habitual drunkard. She was the mother of two girls, both of whom are married, one residing in Ohio, and the other in Illinois. About two years ago the daughter that resides in Ohio induced her mother to move to that State, which she did and was provided with a good home. While there she was unable to procure liquor as none was sold in the town and her craving for strong drink became so strong that she returned to Johnstown and resumed housekeeping in a small house belonging to her children. She was upwards of sixty years of age and when in a sober condition she would earn a little money by washing clothing for her neighbors but would spend it all for liquor. The woman was her own enemy and her sad death is a warning to others of the great evil of intemperance.

—Excursion tickets to and from Bellefonte will be sold during the Fair at that place, as appears by the following letter:

Wilbur F. Reeder, Esq., Bellefonte, Pa.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 24th, in regard to Centre County Fair, is recieved. We will sell excursion tickets to Bellefonte on Oct. 6th, 7th and 8th, good to return until Oct. 9th from all points on the main line between Huntingdon and Altoona, both places inclusive, and from all stations on the Tyrone division, as requested.

Yours truly,
J. R. ERRINGER,
Gen'l Ticket Agent.

—A fire was occasioned in Lyon & Co.'s large store Monday evening caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. Goods to the amount of probably $160 were destroyed. The timely application of a few buckets of water extinguished the fire, although the department was promptly on the ground. The goods were fully insured.

Tribute of Respect.

The following preamble and resolutions, as reported by the committee appointed for the purpose, were passed at a regular meeting of Benner Grange, No. 107, Patrons of Husbandry, held in their hall near Bellefonte:

WHEREAS, The allwise master in his providence has seen fit to visit us by death for the first time, and taken home to his reward Brother Richard Conly, aged 71 years, a charter member and Past Master of Benner Grange, also ex-sheriff of Centre county. Brother Conly was prepared for the messenger and looked patiently to the time when his spirit should be freed from the tenement of clay and go to the father's house of many mansions. While visiting him in his last illness these lines of Young came to our minds:

The chamber where the good man meets his fate
Is privileged beyond the common walk.
Of virtuous life quite on the verge of heaven.

In view of this event it is eminently proper that Benner Grange should give public expression of its feelings; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Conly, Benner Grange has sustained the loss of one of its most earnest, faithful and unselfish workers, the community a good, charitable and warm-hearted neighbor, the church a devout, humble and praiseworthy member.

Resolved, That we, the members of Benner Grange, sincerely sympathize with Sister Conly and family in this heavy affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family and published in the county papers and *Farmer's Friend*.

JOHN P. SEIBERT,
MARY E. SEIBERT,
DAVID ROTHROCK,
Committee.

—It is not generally known that if a one-dollar greenback is neatly cut in two, each of the halves is good for fifty cents at the Federal Treasury. The same process can be carried on till the bill is divided into tenths, without injuring the aliquot value of its parts.

But you needn't mind cutting your money into little pieces. Take it to Sechler & Co. and buy of their choice stock of groceries and get good money in change.

—Editor Over, of Hollidaysburg, Over-done the thing with Water-superintendent Horrel, last Saturday in calling him a liar, and the result was Horrel seized David by the back of the neck like a terrier would take hold of a rat and shook him until outsiders interfered and separated them. However, Over still lives.

—We hear of a young lady who was so badly frightened that her hair all fell out, leaving her perfectly bald, and of course sad and forlorn for the rest of her days. But those who buy their groceries of Sechler & Co. never have cause to regret it. They always get the pure, genuine article and the full worth of their money.

—Mitchell Cunningham, a young son of Mr. Mert Cunningham, of this place, had his right foot severely injured Monday morning at Duncan & Co.'s machine shops. He was engaged at unloading a car of pig iron when a large bar fell on his foot. He suffered severely for a while, but is now somewnat better.

—"Malt Bitters" are a brain, nerve, and blood food, peculiarly adapted to and warmly recommended by, our druggists and physicians for general debility, mental and physical exhaustion, hysteria, nervousness, sleeplessness, emaciation, and dropsy. 37-4t

Drums! Drums!! Drums!!!

The largest stock of drums ever brought to this county, can be seen at the music store of Bunnell & Aikens, Bellefonte, Pa.

Sale Register.

Friday, Oct. 12, 1880, on the premises in Curtin township, commencing at one o'clock p. m., A. S. Tipton will sell at public auction 12 head head of fat cattle, 50 good sheep, calves of superior stock, horses and colts, pigs and brood sows, household furniture and farming implements. A good chance for a bargain.

Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1880, at the late residence of Michael Shank, Sr., deceased, in Liberty township, commencing at 10 a. m., 2 breeding mares, 2 work horses, 5 cows, 18 head young cattle, sheep, hogs, farming implements, household furniture, &c.

The Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Sept. 28, 1880.

Wheat old, per bushel	$ 90
" new, No. 1	90
" " " 2	80
" " " 3	60
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob	45
Corn, shelled	50
Oats new	30
Cloverseed	5 00@5 50
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00
Flour, wholesale	4 50@4 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$16 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	14 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6 00@ 8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 7 50
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected daily by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	15
Chickens per pound	5
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	
Hams, sugar cured	
Bacon	7
Lard per pound	8
Eggs per doz	10
Potatoes per bushel	35
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	16
Lemons per doz	
Dried sweet corn per pound	8
Small Onions per quart	